

Public Land Statistics



U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management



2012



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
The Bureau of Land Management
sustains the health, diversity, and productivity
of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of
present and future generations.

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WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2012*

Welcome to the 2012 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). As in past PLS publications, this year's cover is designed to convey the scope of the BLM's complex and multifaceted mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

Many of the minor acreage changes from one year to the next occur because:

1. Inholdings have been acquired, or some other land exchange has taken place during the year.
2. Better GIS mapping of land boundaries has enabled us to recalculate the total BLM acres within the unit.

Note that data presented in the 2012 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2012 operations and accomplishments. Such discrepancies occur because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year. We have presented the most current data available in this edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

We remain committed to publishing a *Public Land Statistics* report each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to our readers.

Public Land Statistics is available on the Internet. Please visit our national homepage at:
http://www.blm.gov/public_land_statistics/index.htm.

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PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.3 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to surrender to the Federal Government its claim to unsettled territory that extended westward to the Mississippi River. Other colonies followed New York's example, and, by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal Government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Appalachian West, with the Federal Government acquiring 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands.

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785 the Continental Congress adopted an ordinance setting up a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office, predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Various public land laws were enacted by Congress to accomplish these disposals. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one Nation. To raise money to repay Revolutionary War debts and encourage settlement of new territories, the Federal Government sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new States entering the Union, railroads, agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities, and private companies. To date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal Government ownership.

Congress recognized the need to protect the Nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources while providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for National Parks, National Forests, National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, National Trails, and National Wild and Scenic Rivers. Some of the best known congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Monument.

The Nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. This act declares that, with the exception of individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in Federal ownership. FLPMA mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the concept of multiple use, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers about 247.3 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are used in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, 1781–1867, contains summary data on territories acquired by the Federal Government during the course of national expansion. Thirty States commonly called the “public land States” were created as a result of these acquisitions (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2012, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government. Among the earliest disposal actions were grants of land to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Later, grants were made to new States entering the Union, as well as for the creation of agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities. The Homestead Act permitted settlers to obtain land for agricultural purposes. Grants were also made for the construction of railroads. With the exception of the Desert Land Act of 1877 (which was amended), all of the land grant and disposal acts have been repealed or superseded by other acts. Therefore, the data contained in Table 1-2, except with respect to the State of Alaska, are subject to little or no change.

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the BLM, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 1-4, Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the BLM, contains summary data of public lands in each State that are currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. By law, the States of Maryland, Texas, and Virginia are not public land States. By virtue of the Articles of Confederation and, later, the Constitution, the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia retained control of their public lands when they entered the Union. When the State of Texas entered the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, it was allowed to retain control of its public lands. The BLM acquired 548 acres of lands in Maryland and 805 acres of land in Virginia in separate acquisitions under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. The BLM also acquired 11,833 acres of land in the State of Texas by Secretarial Order 3198, dated March 12, 1996.

Table 1-5, Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands, depicts data on revested (Oregon & California Railroad) lands and reconveyed (Coos Bay Wagon Road Company) lands. These lands are administered under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).

Table 1-6, Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, and Extensions, presents a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, and extensions administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. These withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to as many as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on public lands managed by the BLM during the past year. To manage the public lands effectively, the BLM must identify areas both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the BLM. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of public land subdivisions in units suitable for management and for identification in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes cadastral surveys that the BLM has completed on lands managed by other Federal agencies.

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the BLM during Fiscal Year 2012 as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the BLM. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the BLM’s lands and assist other agencies.

Table 1-1. ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–1867

	Area			Percentage of	Cost /b/
	Land	Water	Total	Total U.S. Land /a/	
State Cessions (1781–1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.40	\$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23.30	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782–1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.30	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.00	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	8.10	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.90	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.50	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.80	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.70	7,200,000
Total Public Domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	81.00	\$85,079,222

Note: Alaska has been adjusted for the recomputation of the areas of the United States that was made for the 1980 decennial census.

/a/ Represents the percentage of total U.S. land acreage, which is 2,271,343,360 acres. This figure excludes U.S. Territories and Possessions; the 1998 and earlier editions of *Public Land Statistics* included Territories and Possessions in calculating the percentage.

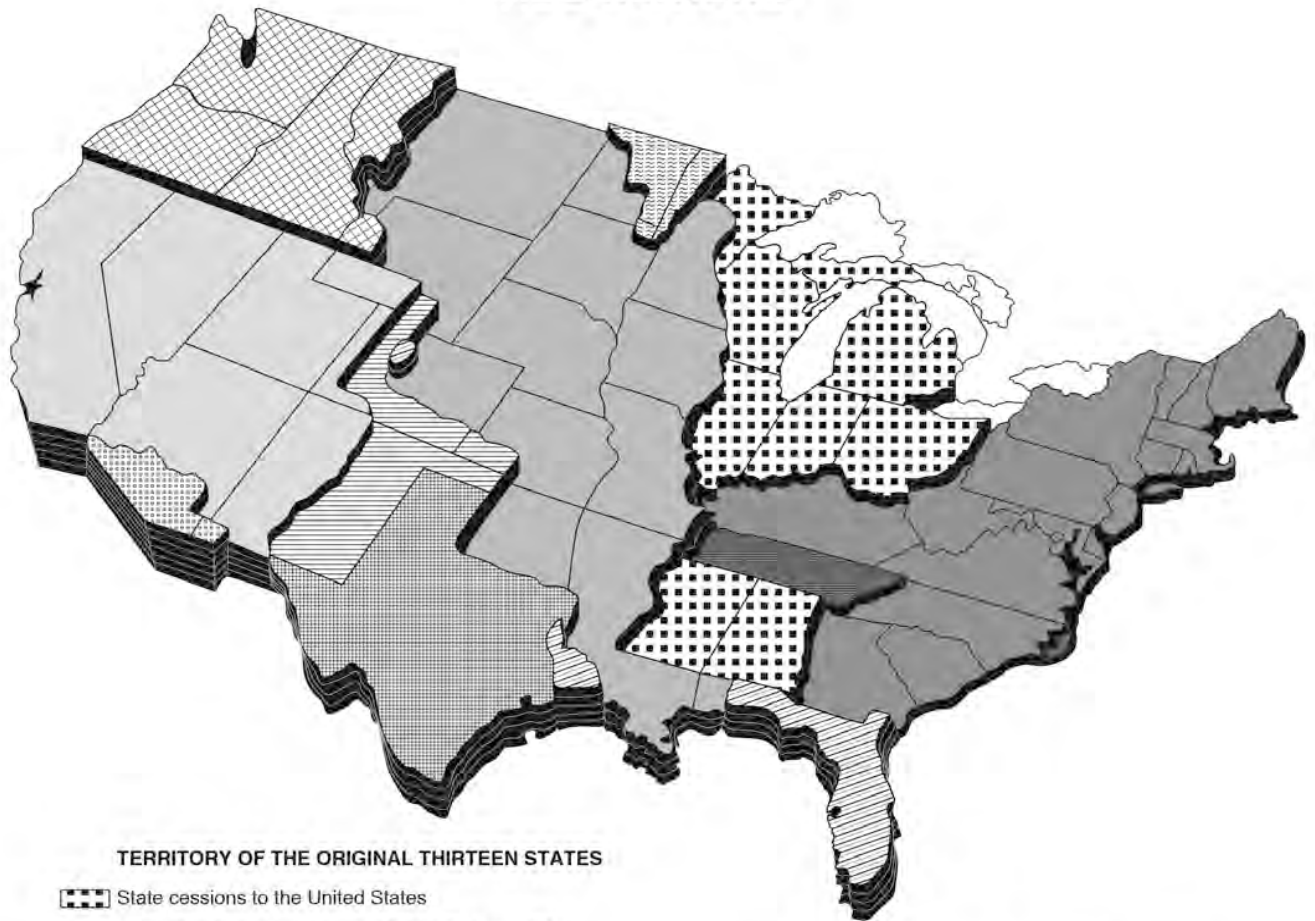
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/c/ Georgia Cession, 1802 (56,689,920 acres). See Donaldson, Thomas, *The Public Domain: Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1884), 11.

/d/ Excludes areas eliminated by treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, *Areas of Acquisition to the Territory of the United States* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992). Acreages therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.

ACQUISITIONS



THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	591,000,000
Granted to States for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not classified elsewhere /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total Granted to States	328,480,000
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	224,900,000
Granted to State of Alaska and ANCSA:	
State Conveyances /i/	99,100,000
Native Conveyances /j/	43,700,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	142,800,000
Grand Total	1,287,180,000

Note: Data are estimated from available records. The acreage data consist of cumulative totals from the year 1781 to the current fiscal year.

Public land States consist of the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; U.S.C. 1701).
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The Government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone laws provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture laws provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land laws provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 338), as amended. Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2011 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2011.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2012 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2012.

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2012

State	Land Total	Federal Minerals /a/	Federal Surface Lands /b/	Split-Estate Federal Minerals /c/	BLM Public Lands /d/	Indian Trust Minerals /e/
	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska	365.48	237.0	237.0	0.0	72.4	1.2
Arizona	72.69	35.8	33.0	3.0	12.2	20.7 /f/
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	15.3	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 /g/
Eastern States	/h/	40.0	40.0	0.3	0.1	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	52.93	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.6	0.6
Kansas	52.51	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	93.27	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.8	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 /g/
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.1	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.2	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 /f/
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.3	1.9
Total	1,529.72	699.7	643.2	57.2	247.3	56.0

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources, and then coordinating and consulting with BLM State staff and other agencies. It presents a “snapshot” of data as of 1999. Because of the scope and complexity involved in creating and updating this table, and the fact that it is intended to present an approximation of the surface and mineral acreages managed by the BLM, yearly updates are not planned.

Estimated acreages were based on various sources of published and unpublished data. The rationale used to develop these data is presented in “Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.,” prepared by Sie Ling Chiang of BLM’s Washington Office in 2000. The first column, Land Total, is taken from Table 1-3, *Public Land Statistics 1999*, whereas the fifth column, BLM Public Lands, comes from Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics 2012*.

/a/ The term Federal Minerals refers to on-shore Federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The on-shore Federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of Federal Surface Lands acres and Split-Estate Federal Minerals acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999 the total was *approximately* 700 million acres.

∞

/b/ Federal Surface Lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all Federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, Federal mineral rights exist in all Federal lands.

/c/ The term Split-Estate Federal Minerals refers to Federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the U.S. Reservations and may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 58 million acres is the midpoint of estimates ranging from 55 to 60 million acres (provided by the BLM’s Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; we hope that any future updates will address this inconsistency.

/d/ On these public lands, the BLM manages both surface resources and subsurface minerals. The surface acreage is part of the Federal Surface Lands shown in the third column. The subsurface mineral acreage is part of the Federal Mineral estate included in the second column. As of 2012 the BLM’s public lands comprise 247.3 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics 2012*.

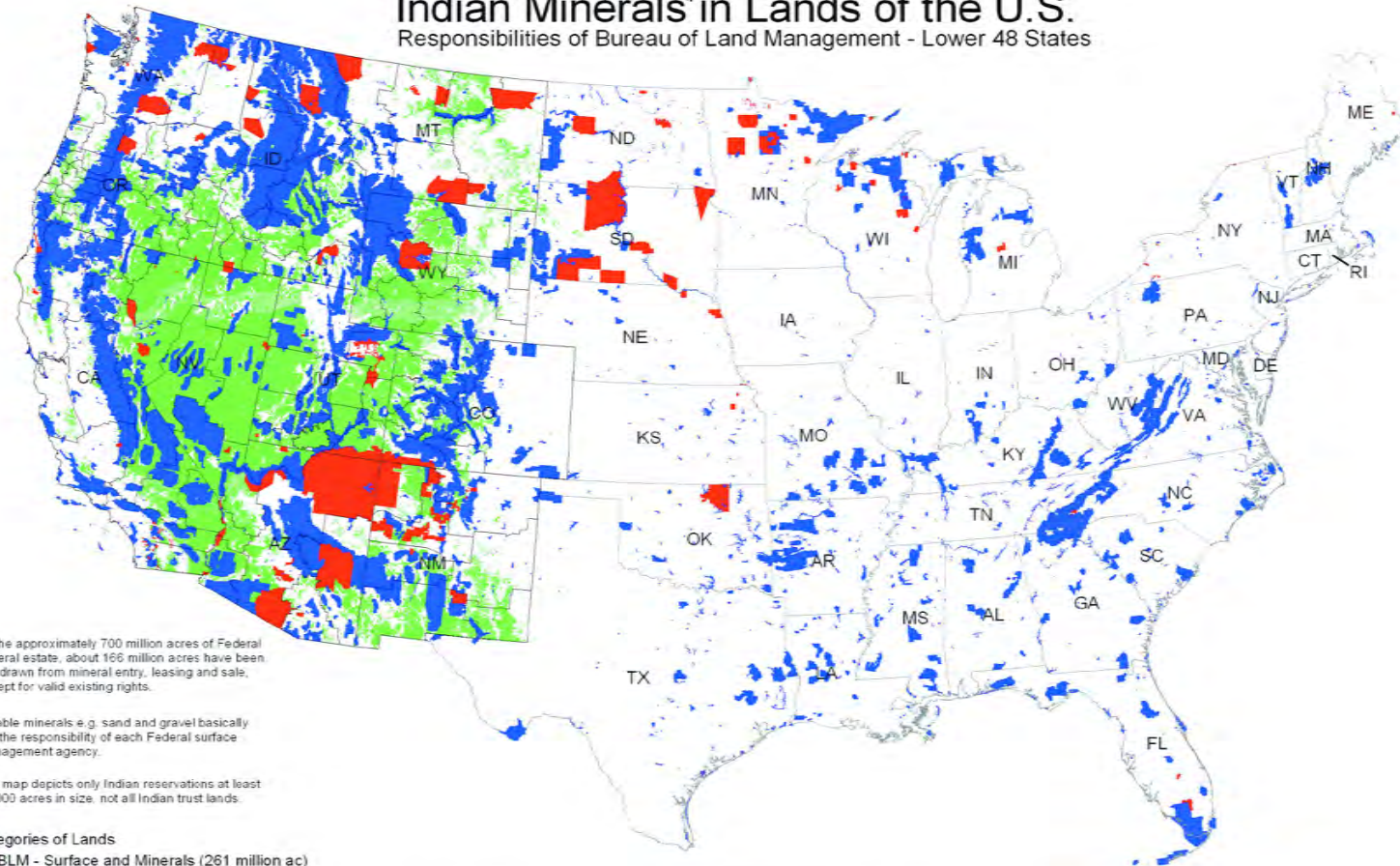
/e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are “leasable.” Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

/f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.

/g/ Ute Mountain oil and gas in New Mexico and Colorado are managed by Colorado BLM.

/h/ The BLM’s Eastern States Office is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering, the Mississippi River.

Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals* in Lands of the U.S. Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Lower 48 States



* Of the approximately 700 million acres of Federal mineral estate, about 166 million acres have been withdrawn from mineral entry, leasing and sale, except for valid existing rights.

* Salable minerals e.g. sand and gravel basically are the responsibility of each Federal surface management agency.

* The map depicts only Indian reservations at least 23,000 acres in size, not all Indian trust lands.

Categories of Lands

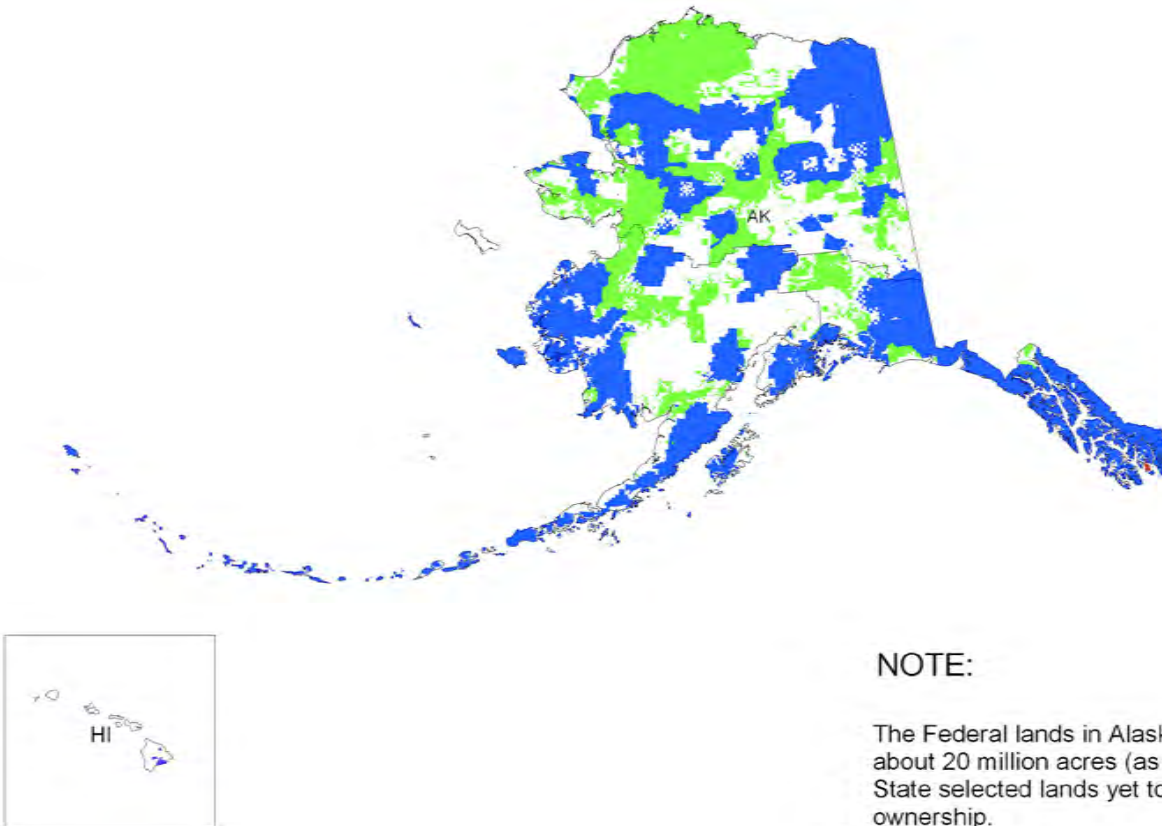
- BLM - Surface and Minerals (261 million ac)
- Other Federal Lands - Minerals (380 million ac)
- Non-Federal Surface (includes 58 million ac of Split - Estate Federal Minerals)
- Indian Trust Lands (56 million ac) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals
- ▬ BLM Administration Boundaries

No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

Produced By:
WO-210, Leonard Gore, Jr. (Graphics)
WO-300, Sie-Ling Chiang (Data)
Documentation available in file
September 2003

Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals* in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Alaska



NOTE:

The Federal lands in Alaska shown here include about 20 million acres (as of FY 2000) of Native and State selected lands yet to be conveyed out of Federal ownership.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2012

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	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
State	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn Reserved			Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	Total Increase /d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	Total Decrease /g/ Acres	Net Change /h/ Acres	Grand Total /i/ Acres
Alabama	2,753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,753
Alaska	72,594,739	0	0	0	171,261	0	171,261	(171,261)	72,423,478
Arizona	12,202,750	1,920	0	1,920	315	0	315	1,605	12,204,355
Arkansas	1,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,075
California	15,330,274	9,563	0	9,563	1,403	0	1,403	8,160	15,338,434
Colorado	8,332,880	2,483	0	2,483	80	0	80	2,403	8,335,283
Florida	374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	374
Idaho	11,611,720	522	0	522	8	0	8	514	11,612,234
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	738
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,447
Mississippi	5,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,020
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	7,983,412	2,025 /j/	40 /k/	2,065	200 /l/	40 /k/	240	1,825	7,985,237
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,794,096	852	0	852	690	10,800	11,490	(10,638)	47,783,458
New Mexico	13,484,398 /m/	30	83	113	0	18,589	18,589	(18,476)	13,465,922
North Dakota	58,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,841
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,975

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

State	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn Reserved			Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	Total Increase /d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	Total Decrease /g/ Acres	Net Change /h/ Acres	Grand Total /i/ Acres
Oregon	16,135,531	2,807	0	2,807	5	0	5	2,802	16,138,333
South Dakota	274,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,437
Texas	11,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,833
Utah	22,854,632	0	0	0	77	0	77	(77)	22,854,555
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	429,167	0	0	0	79	0	79	(79)	429,088
Wisconsin	2,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,364
Wyoming	18,373,316	684	2,860	3,544	1,079	45	1,124	2,420	18,375,736
Total	247,495,479	20,886	2,983	23,869	175,197	29,474	204,671 /l/	(180,802)	247,314,677

Note: “Public lands under exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)” are those lands and interest in lands owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (Section 103 (e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

/a/ Grand Total Fiscal Year 2011: Acreage data from the Fiscal Year 2011 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

/b/ Acquisitions (Increase): Lands obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, condemnation, gift, or exchange.

/c/ Withdrawn-reserved lands administered by another Federal agency that have been restored to the BLM's jurisdiction (Increase): These lands were withdrawn or reserved for specific public purposes by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM, and placed under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency. The appropriate action has been taken, and these lands have now been returned to the jurisdiction of the BLM.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

- /d/ (Total Increase): Total acres added to the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of “/b/” and “/c/”).
- /e/ Disposals (Decrease): Lands that have been disposed of by the BLM under various public land laws. Disposal may be by a patent (deed) or an Act of Congress.
- /f/ Withdrawn-reserved lands administered by another Federal agency (Decrease): These lands were withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency. The lands will remain under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency until the appropriate action has been taken to return the lands to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /g/ (Total Decrease): Total acres removed from the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of “/e/” and “/f/”).
- /h/ (Net Change): Plus or minus change from Fiscal Year 2011 to Fiscal Year 2012 (difference between “Total Increase /d/”, “Total Decrease /g/”, and “Inventory/Total Increase or Decrease /h/”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /i/ Grand Total Acres Fiscal Year 2012: Consists of (1) Vacant Lands (both outside and within grazing districts) that are not withdrawn, reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose, and opened to some or all of the public land laws. The lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims; (2) Land Utilization (LU) Project Lands, purchased by the Federal Government and administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1949 and 1960 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and (3) Withdrawn-Reserved Lands that have been segregated from the operation of some or all of the public land laws and designated for specific purposes (e.g., BLM-managed monuments, wilderness, public water reserves, special designated areas, etc.).
- /j/ This amount represents the Land and Water Conservation Fund cases completed in Fiscal Year 2012 (320 acres) plus acquired land (1,705 acres).
- /k/ This 40 acre increase for Partial Revocation for Power Site Reserve 109, corrects an error from a previous year.
- /l/ This 200 acre decrease corrects an error from 2005.
- /m/ The amount reflects a decrease of 14 acres from Fiscal Year 2011, reported in error.

Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C Lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	99,038	23,002	0	59,914	181,954
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	617,679	95,641	0	14,633	727,953
Jackson	389,564	25,332	20,971	0	435,867
Josephine	259,120	109,244	182	0	368,546
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	279,554	95,293	0	0	374,847
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
Total	2,084,816	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,762

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**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 100 acres in Clackamas County, 160 acres in Columbia County, and 123 acres in Yamhill County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Controverted Lands Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with National Forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various acts of Congress to be administered by the Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.



Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona				
Bureau of Land Management	626,678.00	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	355,874.00	0	0	0
Total Arizona	982,552.00	0	0	0
California				
Bureau of Land Management	361,020.00	0	0	0
Total California	361,020.00	0	0	0
Colorado				
U.S. Forest Service	0	40.81	0	0
Total Colorado	0	40.81	0	0
Montana				
Bureau of Land Management	18,760.63	40.00	0	490.00
U.S. Forest Service	0	46.68	0	0
Total Montana	18,760.63	86.68	0	490.00
New Mexico				
U.S. Air Force	0	82.81	0	0
U.S. Department of Energy	82.81	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	15.00	0	0	0
Total New Mexico	97.81	82.81	0	0
Oregon				
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	193.75
Total Oregon	0	0	0	193.75
South Dakota				
U.S. Forest Service	0	14.43	0	0
Total South Dakota	0	14.43	0	0
Utah				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	30,203.06
Total Utah	0	0	0	30,203.06
Washington				
National Park Service	33.75	0	0	0
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	21.70	0
Total Washington	33.75	0	21.70	0

Table 1-6.**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Wyoming				
Bureau of Land Management	44.93	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	30.00
Total Wyoming	44.93	0	0	30.00
Grand Total	1,362,509.12	224.73	21.70	30,916.81
Summary by Agency				
Bureau of Land Management	1,006,503.56	40.00	0	30,693.06
National Park Service	33.75	0	0	0
U.S. Air Force	0	82.81	0	0
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	0	33.75	0	0
U.S. Department of Energy	82.81	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	355,889.00	101.92	21.70	223.75
Agency Totals	1,362,509.12	258.48	21.70	30,916.81

Note: The figures in this table are a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, and extensions that were administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. The withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to as long as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

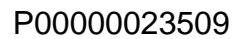


Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012**Bureau of Land Management Lands****Field Accomplishments /a/**

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	6,109	463	170	3,896
Arizona	1	2	0	14
California	1	44	27	51
Colorado	0	84	8	170
Florida	2	3	0	23
Idaho	0	293	0	300
Montana	0	20	0	50
Nevada	0	340	0	375
New Mexico	6	7	0	8
North Dakota	0	243	0	294
Oregon	0	238	1	186
Utah	0	640	0	686
Wyoming	0	291	0	471
Total	6,119	2,668	206	6,524

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued**Bureau of Land Management Lands****Office Accomplishments /b/**

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	1,842,640	637,841	1,155	3,153
Arizona	8,480	0	0	31
California	0	3,313	0	46
Colorado	0	3,167	34	70
Florida	112	84	15	4
Idaho	296	5,983	0	141
Mississippi	11	0	0	3
Montana	0	37	0	3
Nevada	0	58,830	0	471
New Mexico	0	14,499	0	115
North Dakota	0	2,172	0	123
Oregon	0	49,282	0	355
Utah	0	83,606	0	655
Wyoming	0	79,360	0	301
Total	1,851,539	938,174	1,204	5,471

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

USDA Forest Service Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona	0	7	0	23
Arkansas	0	40	0	24
California	0	80	1	78
Colorado	12	133	56	322
Idaho	0	7	0	4
Nebraska	0	24	0	45
Washington	0	12	0	9
Wyoming	0	32	0	44
Total	12	335	57	549

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

USDA Forest Service Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
California	304	74,695	0	419
Colorado	1,339	5,442	164	125
Idaho	4,420	0	0	22
Montana	0	183	0	9
Nebraska	0	3,740	0	29
Washington	0	208	0	20
Total	6,063	84,268	164	624

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued**Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands****Field Accomplishments /a/**

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	3	30	49
Arizona	440	89	0	708
California	0	17	2	30
Colorado	0	8	2	17
Idaho	0	121	0	181
Michigan	0	17	0	10
Minnesota	0	27	0	35
Mississippi	0	35	0	39
Montana	0	88	2	220
Nebraska	0	51	0	203
Nevada	0	84	0	101
New Mexico	94	162	13	270
New York	0	10	0	30
North Carolina	0	3	0	17
Oklahoma	151	163	0	399
Oregon	0	24	0	33
South Dakota	0	32	0	100
Utah	100	161	0	273
Washington	0	28	0	135
Wisconsin	0	78	0	142
Total	785	1,201	49	2,992

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands****Office Accomplishments /b/**

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	73	2,477	1	134
Arizona	230,577	1,590	0	994
California	0	8,480	0	109
Colorado	0	1,280	0	10
Idaho	0	23,620	0	337
Louisiana	0	160	4	6
Maine	1,441	0	0	8
Minnesota	0	3,244	0	61
Mississippi	0	2,560	17	37
Montana	0	6,072	0	114
Nebraska	0	5,310	0	52
Nevada	0	31,261	0	122
New Mexico	23,674	16,672	0	314
North Carolina	0	0	0	5
North Dakota	0	269	0	15
Oklahoma	12,989	26,710	0	441
South Dakota	0	645	0	22
Utah	23,000	36,080	0	349
Washington	0	1,737	0	13
Wisconsin	0	0	0	36
Wyoming	0	640	0	3
Total	291,754	168,807	22	3,182

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**Other Agency Lands****Field Accomplishments /a/**

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona /c/	8	78	0	57
Arizona /d/	0	6	0	20
California /d/	0	109	0	60
California /e/	7	9	1	61
California /f/	6	268	110	609
Colorado /e/	4	19	5	24
Idaho /d/	0	20	0	18
Idaho /g/	0	25	0	18
Idaho /e/	0	9	0	3
Idaho /h/	0	223	0	132
Montana /i/	0	2	0	1
Oregon /d/	0	1	0	1
Utah /e/	5	7	0	11
Washington /e/	0	8	0	8
Total	30	784	116	1,023

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

Geographic State	Other Agency Lands			
	Office Accomplishments /b/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	0	190	0	10
California	0	1,524	0	31
Colorado	0	640	0	25
Idaho	0	440	0	25
Montana	0	5,059	0	81
Oregon	0	2,463	0	15
Utah	0	2,047	0	70
Washington	0	4,448	0	32
Total	0	16,811	0	289

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

Grand Totals

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	6,109	466	200	3,945
Arizona	449	182	0	822
Arkansas	0	40	0	24
California	14	527	141	889
Colorado	16	244	71	533
Florida	2	3	0	23
Idaho	0	698	0	656
Michigan	0	17	0	10
Minnesota	0	27	0	35
Mississippi	0	35	0	39
Montana	0	110	2	271
Nebraska	0	75	0	248
Nevada	0	424	0	476
New Mexico	100	169	13	278
New York	0	10	0	30
North Carolina	0	3	0	17
North Dakota	0	243	0	294
Oklahoma	151	163	0	399
Oregon	0	263	1	220
South Dakota	0	32	0	100
Utah	105	808	0	970
Washington	0	48	0	152
Wisconsin	0	78	0	142
Wyoming	0	323	0	515
Total	6,946	4,988	428	11,088

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	1,842,713	640,318	1,156	3,287
Arizona	239,057	1,780	0	1,035
California	304	88,012	0	605
Colorado	1,339	10,529	198	230
Florida	112	84	15	4
Idaho	4,716	30,043	0	525
Louisiana	0	160	4	6
Maine	1,441	0	0	8
Minnesota	0	3,244	0	61
Mississippi	11	2,560	17	40
Montana	0	11,351	0	207
Nebraska	0	9,050	0	81
Nevada	0	90,091	0	593
New Mexico	23,674	31,171	0	429
North Carolina	0	0	0	5
North Dakota	0	2,441	0	138
Oklahoma	12,989	26,710	0	441
Oregon	0	51,745	0	370
South Dakota	0	645	0	22
Utah	23,000	121,733	0	1,074
Washington	0	6,393	0	65
Wisconsin	0	0	0	36
Wyoming	0	80,000	0	304
Total	2,149,356	1,208,060	1,390	9,566

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

Geographic State	Plats Accepted		
	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /j/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	191	62	0
Arizona	33	1	0
California	32	12	4
Colorado	52	14	0
Florida	1	0	0
Idaho	89	1	0
Louisiana	3	0	0
Maine	2	0	0
Minnesota	3	0	0
Mississippi	3	1	0
Montana	41	12	0
Nebraska	6	0	0
Nevada	45	1	0
New Mexico	47	23	0
North Carolina	2	0	0
North Dakota	23	0	0
Oklahoma	41	0	0
Oregon	79	0	0
South Dakota	16	0	0
Utah	65	13	0
Washington	13	0	0
Wisconsin	3	0	0
Wyoming	12	0	0
Total	802	140	4

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued**Geographic Coordinate Data Base /k/****All Year Accomplishments**

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed //	GIS Validated /m/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /n/	18,656	18,656	5,166	4,703
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,815	4,665	3,897	3,897
Colorado	3,059	2,959	2,959	2,933
Eastern States /o/	0	0	1,386	1,386
Idaho	2,489	2,489	2,329	2,329
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,215	3,215
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,286	3,286
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	1,907	1,866
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	1,880	1,880
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,740	2,740
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	1,882	1,651
Utah	2,565	2,518	2,526	2,436
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	59,950	59,350	44,428	43,577

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

Geographic State	Mineral Surveys			
	Number of Surveys	Lode Claims	Placer Claims	Millsite Claims
Arizona	1	49	0	0
Colorado	6	134	17	7
Total	7	183	17	7

/a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process.

/b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that were reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.

/c/ Rosemont Mining.

/d/ Bureau of Reclamation.

/e/ National Park Service.

/f/ U.S. Department of Defense.

/g/ Kootenai Tribe.

/h/ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

/i/ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

/j/ Protraction Diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.

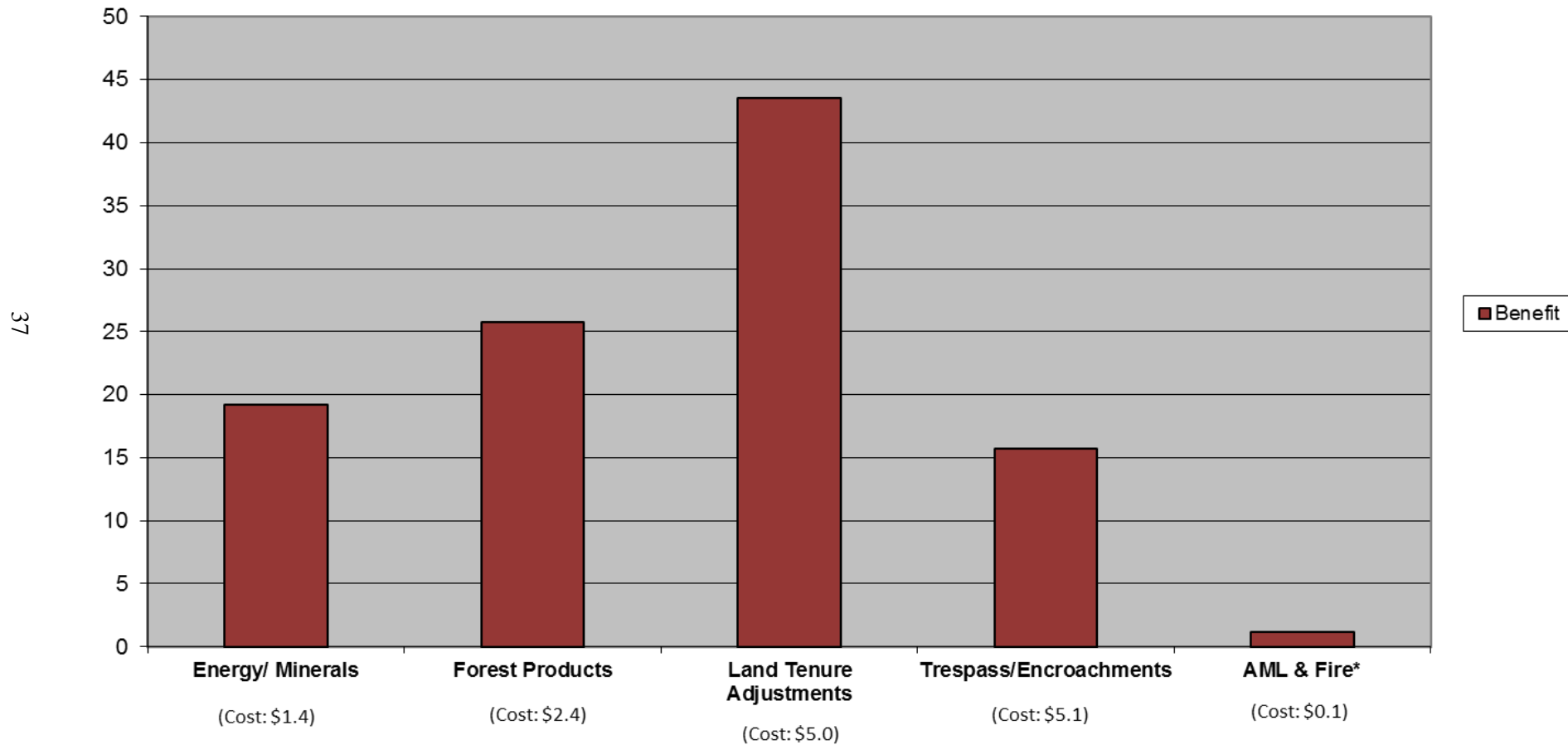
/k/ The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or Geographic Information System (GIS), not for boundary determination.

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

- /l/ Townships for which all coordinate data have been computed.
- /m/ GIS validated refers to townships for which the entire GCDB process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the Land Survey Information System National Home Page (www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/l sis _home/home/index.htm).
- /n/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska’s progress is included with the GCDB for reporting purposes.
- /o/ Eastern States is not included in the totals. Eastern States primarily provides training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.

Cadastral Survey Costs and Benefits to the BLM - FY 2012
Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

Reported in Millions of Dollars

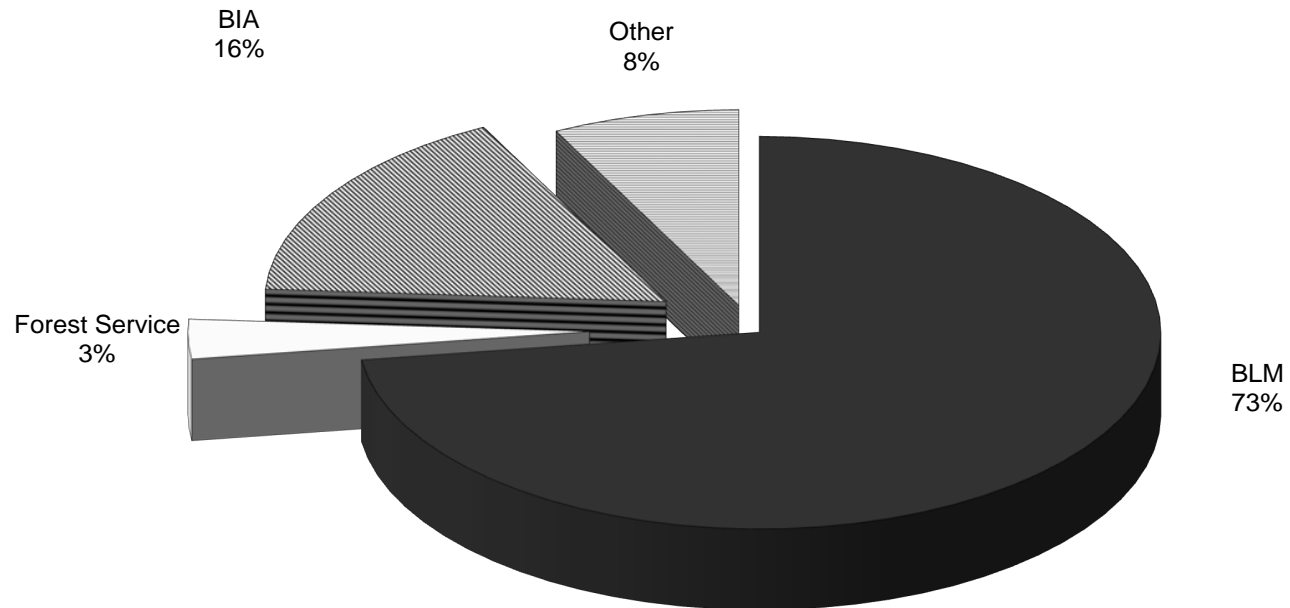


Total Cadastral Survey Services Cost: \$14 million

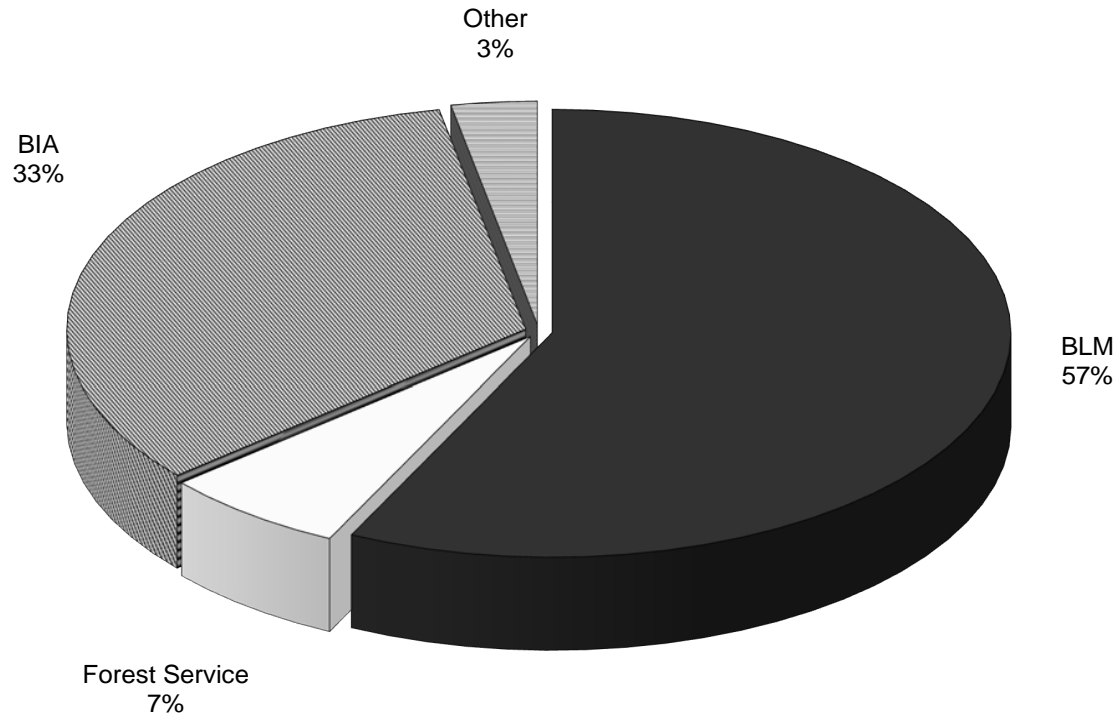
Total Benefit: \$105.4 million

*AML and Fire includes Abandoned Mine Lands, Fire Rehabilitation, and Fuels Reduction

**FY 2012 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**



**FY 2012 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,111,972,143
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	121,441,692
Oregon and California Grant Lands	47,551,054
Working Capital	46,133,233
Payments to States /a/	31,834,067
Cost Recovery	28,096,381
Trust	26,173,243
Energy Act Funds /b/	22,588,585
Helium /c/	22,363,428
Management of Lands and Resources - Recovery Act	18,826,075
Land Acquisition	17,188,488
Recreation and Public Lands Support /d/	10,446,194
Range Improvements	9,138,037
Construction and Access - Recovery Act	5,042,301
Forest Recovery and Restoration	3,632,209
Construction and Access	1,302,484
Lincoln County Land Act Land /e/	994,956
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	507,570
Road Maintenance	323,909
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /f/	253,286
Quarters	37,322
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /g/	0
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,525,846,657

**Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to
the Bureau of Land Management**

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Federal Firefighting /h/	\$621,331,541
Federal Highways /i/	3,868,823
Hazardous Materials	2,291,690
Forest Protection and Utilization	1,313,230
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /j/	694,053
Federal Firefighting - Recovery Act	0
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$629,499,337
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,155,345,994

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED
FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

- /a/ Previous legislation expired at the end of Fiscal Year 2011. In Fiscal Year 2012 the U.S. Forest Service calculated the payments and provided the BLM with the amount obligated.
- /b/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established Energy Act Funds as follows: Title III, Subtitle D, Naval Petroleum Reserve; Title III, Subtitle F, Access to Federal Lands; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /c/ Principal payment of debt of \$180,000,000 made to the U.S. Treasury this year.
- /d/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in Management of Lands and Resources.
- /e/ Public Law 106-298, the Lincoln County Land Act, authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /f/ Public Law 106-248, Section 202, the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, authorizes the BLM to sell land identified for disposition under its land use planning process and to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest. The fund was de-authorized in Fiscal Year 2011.
- /g/ The Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states, “Until September 30, 2013, the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities, to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.”
- /h/ The BLM spent the entire annual budget for Fiscal Year 2012 and the carryover from Fiscal Year 2011, owing to a heavy increase in fire activity.
- /i/ Used for highway repairs and emergency road maintenance.
- /j/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

Public lands are healthy and productive when the natural processes that keep them functioning are intact and self-sustaining. Healthy, productive public lands are a product of careful management in the form of resource conservation, restoration, and use.

In support of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) mission of sustaining health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations, a variety of interrelated programs carry out projects in a coordinated manner to support healthy, productive lands and the processes that maintain them over time.

Keeping landscapes and habitats healthy and productive requires coordination across programs within the BLM, as well as with partner agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and members of the public. The activities and conditions reported below contribute to the BLM's goal for healthy, productive lands.

Table 2-1, Percentage of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State, provides a summary of the ecological site inventories conducted by the BLM over the years. This table is updated annually to reflect new inventory work and changes in the ecological status. Ecological site inventories provide land managers with useful information for determining site capability and for assessing the implementation of land use plans and achievement of resource management objectives.

Table 2-2, Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas, was first reported in *Public Land Statistics 1995*. While riparian-wetland areas constitute a small percentage of the public lands administered by the BLM, their benefits far exceed their relatively small acreage. To manage these areas on a watershed basis, the BLM, along with the U.S. Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), has initiated the Accelerating Cooperative Riparian Restoration and Management strategy to restore and maintain these areas in proper functioning condition. A riparian-wetland area is considered to be functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate energies associated with high-flow events.

Table 2-3, Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments, is a summary of the many conservation, rehabilitation, and development projects completed on BLM public lands during the past year. These projects stabilize soils, maintain or improve water quality, reduce siltation and salinity, reduce surface runoff, and control flooding. They also assist in improving ecologic site condition, promoting healthy riparian areas and wetlands, and enhancing overall rangeland health.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, describes the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during this fiscal year for restoring forest health conditions on the BLM public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the conterminous 48 States, describes the various types of wildlife habitats that exist on BLM-administered lands in the conterminous 48 states. These lands offer important feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across the western United States. For purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the United States.

Table 2-6, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska, describes the various types of wildlife habitat on BLM-administered lands in Alaska. These lands offer important feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across Alaska. For purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the United States.

Table 2-7, Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed, portrays a wide variety of activities and projects undertaken to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants on public lands. Most of the conservation efforts are accomplished in cooperation with State fish and wildlife agencies, Federal agencies, conservation groups, and a variety of public and private partners.

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects, displays the BLM's fire rehabilitation projects to stabilize soils and restore watersheds following wildfires. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable off-site damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects vary yearly, depending on the severity of the wildfire season occurring on BLM-managed public lands.

Table 2-1. PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Percentage of Acres Inventoried /b/	Percentage by Ecological Status /a/			
		Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral
Arizona	58	8	43	39	10
California	17	3	21	45	31
Colorado	52	10	32	35	23
Idaho	73	2	25	41	32
Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	79	9	66	24	1
Nevada	41	4	38	46	12
New Mexico	74	5	27	39	29
Oregon and Washington	58	1	29	58	12
Utah	63	12	31	44	13
Wyoming	59	27	38	30	5
Total Bureauwide	55	9	35	41	15

Note: The BLM's inventory of the ecological status of rangelands is used to report on the condition of rangelands as mandated in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. The Total Bureauwide figures represent averages weighted by the individual acreages present in each State.

/a/ Expressed in degree of similarity of present vegetation to the potential natural, or climax, plant community: Potential Natural Community = 76–100 percent similarity; Late Seral = 51–75 percent similarity; Mid Seral = 26–50 percent similarity; Early Seral = 0–25 percent similarity. Owing to rounding, the percentages in these four categories may not add to 100 percent.

/b/ The percent of each State's acreage within grazing allotments that has been inventoried using Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) or the Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method (changes in total acreage inventoried in Fiscal Year 2012 and changes in the acreage within each State in Fiscal Year 2012 may account for slight differences in these percentages as compared with Fiscal Year 2011 data). ESIs are being conducted to fill data gaps. This table is updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages. The percentage of acres inventoried in Fiscal Year 2012 is less than what was reported before Fiscal Year 2004 because now only the acres actually categorized to seral stage are being reported. Acres that could not be categorized to seral stage were reported as Unclassified in reports before Fiscal Year 2004 and are no longer being reported in this table.

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non- Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	107,521 100%	30 0%	0 0%	0 0%	30 0%	14 0%	0 0%	107,565
Arizona	345 40%	136 16%	229 27%	69 8%	434 50%	21 2%	64 7%	864
California	991 48%	346 17%	287 14%	37 2%	670 33%	57 3%	338 16%	2,056
Colorado	2,629 62%	445 10%	544 13%	144 3%	1,133 27%	433 10%	68 2%	4,263
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,240 51%	485 11%	1,106 25%	163 4%	1,754 40%	283 7%	75 2%	4,352
Montana	2,433 62%	393 10%	738 19%	100 3%	1,231 32%	201 5%	33 1%	3,898
Nevada	879 33%	445 17%	338 13%	513 19%	1,296 49%	469 18%	20 1%	2,664
New Mexico	212 46%	136 30%	46 10%	24 5%	206 45%	23 5%	18 4%	459
Oregon	5,118 26%	2,065 10%	1,046 5%	386 2%	3,497 18%	333 2%	10,773 55%	19,721
Utah	3,150 61%	491 10%	794 15%	356 7%	1,641 32%	309 6%	55 1%	5,155
Wyoming	1,739 42%	632 15%	873 21%	545 13%	2,050 49%	229 6%	131 3%	4,149
Total Lower 48	19,741 41%	5,574 12%	6,001 13%	2,337 5%	13,912 29%	2,358 5%	11,575 24%	47,586
Total BLM	127,262 82%	5,604 4%	6,001 4%	2,337 2%	13,942 9%	2,372 2%	11,575 7%	155,151

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012–continued**

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /g/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non– Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	12,409,056 99%	137 0%	0 0%	0 0%	137 0%	0 0%	143,105 1%	12,552,298
Arizona	351 2%	17,838 80%	111 0%	100 0%	18,049 81%	3,032 14%	845 4%	22,277
California	3,890 62%	418 7%	1,010 16%	193 3%	1,621 26%	301 5%	464 7%	6,276
Colorado /f/	7,922 70%	176 2%	666 6%	285 3%	1,127 10%	31 0%	2,246 20%	11,326
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho /f/	1,538 39%	638 16%	372 9%	187 5%	1,197 30%	202 5%	1,022 26%	3,959
Montana /f/	8,144 20%	424 1%	2,440 6%	794 2%	3,658 9%	373 1%	29,572 71%	41,747
Nevada	8,842 48%	610 3%	987 5%	1,832 10%	3,429 18%	313 2%	5,952 32%	18,536
New Mexico	1,910 37%	16 0%	54 1%	7 0%	77 1%	778 15%	2,362 46%	5,127
Oregon	136,134 78%	1,896 1%	1,415 1%	808 0%	4,119 2%	463 0%	32,719 19%	173,435
Utah	9,962 46%	2,838 13%	1,995 9%	576 3%	5,409 25%	2,053 9%	4,437 20%	21,861
Wyoming	5,139 38%	431 3%	2,932 22%	2,107 16%	5,470 40%	381 3%	2,600 19%	13,590
Total Lower 48	183,951 58%	25,285 8%	11,982 4%	6,889 2%	44,156 14%	7,927 2%	82,219 26%	318,253
Total BLM	12,593,007 98%	25,422 0%	11,982 0%	6,889 0%	44,293 0%	7,927 0%	225,324 2%	12,870,551

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

Note: Totals for the columns may appear to be incorrect because the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

- /a/ Riparian areas are green zones along flowing water habitats such as rivers, streams, and creeks (referred to as lotic habitat areas), and are reported in miles.
- /b/ Riparian and wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large, woody debris is present to dissipate energy associated with high-flow events.
- /c/ “Functioning-At-Risk” areas are functioning, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation. The trend is an assessment of apparent direction of change in conditions either toward or away from site stability. Trend is determined by comparing the present condition with previous photos; by utilizing trend studies, inventories, or other documentation; or by using professional knowledge, judgment, and experience. The lack of historical information on the condition of a site may lead to a “trend not apparent” assessment.
- /d/ “Nonfunctional” areas do not contain sufficient vegetation, landform, or large, woody debris to dissipate energies associated with high-flow events.
- /e/ “Unknown” areas have not been assessed by the BLM.
- /f/ “Total” miles and acres may show annual variation owing to additional mapping of riparian-wetland areas and improving accuracy when Geographic Information System tools are used during field inventories. These values will likely continue to change in future years as additional mapping becomes available.
- /g/ Wetland areas are standing water habitats, such as bogs, marshes, wet meadows, and estuaries (referred to as lentic habitat areas), and are reported in acres.

**Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	16	1,072	1,251	600	12,557	3,476	126,675	7,948	3,012	9,806	166,413
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	865	16,264	166	2,007	5,347	6,206	5,686	410	36,951
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	45	16,149	166	1,664	0	5,193	5,000	670	28,887
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	80	742	6,718	23,200	7,819	16,811	81,476	6,679	9,039	30,508	183,072
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	13
Pipelines - Waters	Quantity	4	5	4	7	14	3	52	1	16	41	147
- Length	Miles	4	2	2	9	16	2	61	0	12	36	144
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	2	10	1	22	0	8	2	1	39	85
Springs	Quantity	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	11
Water Catchments	Quantity	1	0	0	0	1	20	13	0	3	1	39
	Gallons	15,000	0	0	0	1,000	36,000	37,165	0	50,000	0	139,165
Wells	Quantity	4	0	4	2	6	2	2	2	3	14	39
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	1	0	0	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	12
	Gallons	10,000	0	0	0	2,000	0	51,000	0	0	0	63,000
Program Facilities												
Cattleguards	Quantity	3	2	0	10	16	10	0	8	17	1	67
Fences	Miles	33	5	9	30	109	26	95	11	13	139	470

Note: The sources for these data are the Bureau of Land Management Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) and Pesticide Use Reports.

Data are for the fiscal year before the *Public Land Statistics* report fiscal year because projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next.

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>/a/</i>			Stand Productivity <i>/b/</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>/c/</i>	Stand Improvement <i>/d/</i>			Stand Conversion <i>/e/</i>	Pruning <i>/f/</i>
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	20	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	240
California	30	0	0	0	0	240	61	2,653	0	40
Colorado	9	100	0	0	0	291	1,006	415	1,060	50
Idaho	368	253	0	0	4	55	545	1,159	186	15
Montana	86	359	1,822	0	0	330	2,312	1,767	80	0
Nevada	100	0	0	0	0	730	0	100	1,300	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0
Oregon	828	1,251	4,818	759	0	1,943	8,851	11,786	145	701
–Eastern /g/	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,167	1,467	0	25
–Western /h/	828	1,251	4,818	759	0	1,943	4,684	10,319	145	676
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	50	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	979	545	0	0
Total	1,441	1,963	6,640	759	4	3,664	14,554	18,475	3,174	1,046
Group Totals	10,807 (Reforestation)					36,693 (Stand Improvement)				

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**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2012
–concluded**

Note: The unit of measure for all columns is acres.

- /a/ “Reforestation” is the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.
- /b/ “Stand Productivity” is a cultural practice to improve the growth of trees.
- /c/ “Genetic Tree Improvement” is the use of genetically improved seeds or plants when doing reforestation.
- /d/ “Stand Improvement” is an intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of forest or woodland stands. These treatments include release, precommercial thinning, or commercial thinning.
- /e/ “Stand Conversion” is a change from one silvicultural system or from one tree species to another.
- /f/ “Pruning” is the cutting of lower branches on trees to improve wood quality or reduce fire hazard.
- /g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and all public lands in the State of Washington.
- /h/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
Arizona	10,844,472	496,662	9,249	584,238	539
California	11,939,876	553,938	33,800	701,993	105,919
Colorado	4,321,262	488,689	500,821	2,795,641	14,585
Idaho	8,680,106	2,225,917	21,980	579,655	1,412
Montana	1,712,639	5,712,779	8,991	802,587	3,045
Nevada	39,267,588	2,046,247	20,616	4,447,214	8,114
New Mexico	10,587,816	1,979,119	951	690,091	303
Oregon	12,546,479	719,623	11,173	2,162,297	172,262
Utah	14,622,423	1,718,867	83,442	3,671,697	4,368
Wyoming	13,452,312	3,514,433	33,661	477,152	7,939
Total	127,974,973	19,456,274	724,684	16,912,565	318,486

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Open Water	Other
Arizona	23,262	6,684	123,250	8,321	67,434
California	7,149	6,573	1,645,278	25,310	122,431
Colorado	30,100	5,234	132,602	15,003	46,814
Idaho	13,550	6,112	135,583	13,318	110,183
Montana	21,937	11,497	55,177	15,727	48,409
Nevada	22,296	14,922	1,398,188	7,262	182,468
New Mexico	7,994	3,443	158,056	8,817	55,220
Oregon	7,747	16,172	295,291	79,947	135,042
Utah	39,054	10,077	2,482,878	28,664	142,922
Wyoming	21,571	32,857	197,333	4,700	73,508
Total	194,660	113,571	6,623,636	207,069	984,431

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in the conterminous 48 States. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with the State wildlife agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in Fry, J. et al., “Completion of the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the Conterminous United States,” *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, vol. 77(9): 858–64. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the Surface Management Agency data compiled at the BLM’s office in Washington, DC (May 2012). Acres recently burned were represented in this table in previous years, but were removed this year as these data are represented in Table 6-1. Geographic Information System technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	Shrub/ Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	11,133,057	115,330	1,404,930	8,236,852	1,639,472
		Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Sedge/ Herbaceous	Dwarf Shrub
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	987,891	2,376,077	1,470,123	9,858,555	14,772,941
	Moss/ Lichens	Open Water	Other		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		
Alaska	4,064	2,442,912	1,301,159		

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (i.e., plant communities or land cover) in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of nongame wildlife species, as well as for previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (i.e., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the USGS 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States (Homer et al. 2004). Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the Surface Management Agency data compiled at the BLM’s office in Washington, DC (May 2012). Acres recently burned were represented in this table in previous years but were removed this year, as these data are represented in Table 6-1. Geographic Information System technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	Plan for T&E Species Recovery /a/	Inventory Wildlife/Plan Habitat /a/	Inventory Lake/Wetland Areas /b/	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas /b/
	<i>Plans</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	4	30	0	60
Arizona	0	43,438	0	0
California	12	148,527	0	25
Colorado	0	752,910	16	75
Eastern States	0	493	0	0
Idaho	2	1,001,263	0	70
Montana	5	282,774	0	109
Nevada	4	760,676	0	5
New Mexico	2	744,329	0	14
Oregon	8	500,864	0	316
Utah	3	109,340	26	33
Wyoming	2	1,070,793	25	10
Total	42	5,415,437	67	717

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Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Administrative State	Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions <i>/a/</i>	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species <i>/a/</i>	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments <i>/b/</i>	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments <i>/c/</i>	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments <i>/c/</i>
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	8	0	0	0	26
Arizona	116	36	2,000	10	9
California	331	63	20,155	551	66
Colorado	95	73	12,892	8,491	80
Eastern States	3	2	24	0	4
Idaho	78	45	10,540	36	32
Montana	41	122	7,318	40	62
Nevada	619	101	3,390	510	10
New Mexico	443	41	29,987	110	195
Oregon	106	160	21,594	4,053	182
Utah	80	15	29,759	214	89
Wyoming	1	39	390	89	43
Total	1,921	697	138,049	14,104	798

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Administrative State	Collect Native Plant Materials	Construct Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects	Maintain Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects	Construct Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects
	/a/	/b/	/b/	/c/	/c/
	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>
Alaska	71	0	0	0	0
Arizona	71	4	46	20	50
California	492	6	173	26	79
Colorado	88	67	338	65	331
Eastern States	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	106	2	62	35	125
Montana	158	14	117	27	156
Nevada	85	12	78	50	74
New Mexico	89	70	997	56	118
Oregon	512	13	111	86	72
Utah	232	28	64	7	138
Wyoming	222	2	50	15	56
Total	2,127	218	2,036	387	1,199

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat
	<i>/a/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	<i>/c/</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	941	0	88,000	4,925	652
Arizona	370	20,500	815,721	7	90
California	1,583	2,192	183,572	372	156
Colorado	1,585	31,616	960,529	10,353	356
Eastern States	14	230	870	2	3
Idaho	1,294	2,210	422,124	240	842
Montana	1,865	772	394,753	1,554	413
Nevada	270	0	3,667,801	386	166
New Mexico	425	22,577	1,143,884	96	415
Oregon	1,527	24,573	2,321,843	3,085	497
Utah	727	46,150	449,601	2,595	263
Wyoming	2,580	10,600	3,051,185	143	609
Total	13,181	161,420	13,499,883	23,758	4,462

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**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of activities and practices in the BLM for fish, wildlife, plant, and threatened and endangered species (T&E species) conservation. Information is representative of Fiscal Year 2012 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

/a/ All BLM subactivities.

/b/ Subactivities 1110 (Wildlife), 1120 (Fisheries), 1150 (T&E Species), 6333 (O&C Act - Soil, Water, Air), and 6334 (O&C Act - Wildlife Habitat).

/c/ Subactivities 1040 (Riparian Management), 1110, 1120, 1150, 6333, and 6334.

Table 2-8. EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Number /a/	Acres Treated /b/	Funding /c/
Alaska	1	0	\$70,640
Arizona	5	170	498,646
California	21	7,063	427,294
Colorado	19	13,448	881,334
Idaho	174	783,942	8,380,405
Montana	6	0	25,819
Nevada	154	165,528	7,583,311
New Mexico	42	7,877	800,965
Oregon	75	680,481	2,050,109
Utah	60	40,958	2,118,657
Washington	14	167	54,726
Wyoming	20	12,046	229,754
Total	591	1,711,680	\$ 23,121,660

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of approved/active Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation (ES&BAR) Plans.

/b/ Includes the acres of ES&BAR treatments applied, as well as acres of weed inventories, treatments, and treatments evaluated. Monitoring is no longer measured in acres but captured as individual projects, as reflected in the “Number /a/” column. (Note: Some of these activities may occur on the same acreage.)

/c/ Includes expenditures in Fiscal Year 2012 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2009, 2010, and 2011, as well as planning costs for many of the Fiscal Year 2012 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$339,198) or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Development Program (approximately \$212,392).

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

The demands being placed on the public lands are growing in tandem with the number and diversity of people whom the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) serves. The BLM's ability to meet these new demands will depend on improving its accountability to users of the public lands, while emphasizing the responsibility of these users to adhere to an ethic that is sensitive to the land's health and responsive to the public's right to receive fair value in return.

The BLM historically has made land available for authorized private sector activities, such as recreation, energy and mineral commodity extraction, livestock forage use, sawtimber harvest, and other related land use authorizations and land dispositions, and will continue to do so. The BLM strives to ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return from such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to ensure that adverse effects on the land, other users, and the American public are minimized to prevent long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers about 247.3 million surface acres of public land, about one-eighth of the land in the United States, and approximately 700 million acres of on-shore Federal mineral estate on or underlying both Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development and cadastral (land) survey on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

The following tables show the essential outputs of various interrelated programs that provide commercial uses as shown in Tables 3-1 through 3-24. Tables 3-25 through 3-32 display outcome-oriented information in terms of receipts or payments and the allocation of funds generated from commercial use activities on public lands. Table 3-33 presents a financial update for the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, whereas Table 3-34 presents information on the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act. Table 3-35 presents information on compliance with diligent development and continued operation of Federal coal leases.

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to the Department of the Interior's, Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) statistical information website. The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$4.4 billion for Fiscal Year 2012. Mineral operations on American Indian trust lands generated \$701 million in revenue for Indian mineral owners.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<hr/>			
BLM LANDS PATENTED			
<u>Airport</u>			
Wyoming	1	160	\$0
Total	1	160	\$0
<u>Color-of-Title</u>			
Idaho	1	1	\$225
Total	1	1	\$225
<u>Desert Land</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
Colorado	1	80	\$0
Wyoming	1	894	123,789
Total	2	974	\$123,789
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA and FLTFA) /b/</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
Utah /c/	1	3	\$0
Total	1	3	\$0
<u>Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)</u>			
None			
Grand Total Exchanges	3	977	\$123,789
<u>Homestead</u>			
None			
<u>Reclamation Homestead</u>			
None			

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
Arizona	1	315	\$3,150
California	2	50	502
Colorado	2	63	6,250
Nevada	3	192	1,923
Utah	3	53	2,550
Washington	1	40	400
Wyoming	3	225	218
Total	15	938	\$14,993
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /d/</u>			
California	3	1,004	\$162,326
Eastern States	1	1	2,808
Idaho /e/	1	7	5,600
Nevada	2	125	355,500
Oregon	1	5	13,200
Washington /f/	1	39	1,599,900
Total	9	1,181	\$2,139,334
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA and FLTFA) /g/</u>			
California	2	1,003	\$162,326
Total	2	1,003	\$162,326
<u>Sales (SNPLMA) /h/</u>			
Nevada	24	480	\$10,579,551
Total	24	480	\$10,579,551
<u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Montana /i/	56	34	\$0
Nevada	2	235	340,000
Total	58	269	\$340,000
Grand Total Sales	93	2,933	\$13,221,211

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2012–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<hr/>			
<u>State Grants</u>			
None			
<u>Land Transfers (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Eastern States /j/	1	40	\$0
Eastern States /k/	71	7,038	0
Eastern States /l/	5	362	0
Eastern States /m/	1	40	0
Nevada /n/	1	115	0
Total	79	7,595	\$0
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	192	12,604	\$13,360,218
<u>Alaska Conveyances /o/</u>			
State Selection Patents /p/	11	5,299	\$0
State Selection Tentative Approvals	28	87,620	0
Total State Selections	39	92,919	\$0
Native Selection Patents	19	51,187	\$0
Native Selection Interim Conveyances	2	24,773	0
Total Native Selections	21	75,960	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents	0	0	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Interim Conveyances	0	0	0
Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act	0	0	\$0
Native Allotment Certificates	10	973	\$0
Native Veteran Allotment Certificates	15	1,399	0
Total Certificates of Allotment	25	2,372	\$0
Homesites or Headquarters	0	0	\$0
Native Townsites	0	0	0
Non-Native Townsites	0	0	0
Railroad Townsites	0	0	0
Trade and Manufacturing Sites	0	0	0
Total Sites	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Conveyances	85	171,251	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska Conveyances)	277	183,855	\$13,360,218

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2012–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED			
<u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u>			
Alaska /q/	1	10	\$0
Eastern States	1	200	1,000
Total	2	210	\$1,000
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
Montana /r/	1	2,557	\$37,000
Total	1	2,557	\$37,000
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA and FLTFA) /b/</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
None			
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 2720)</u>			
California	3	216	\$41,000
New Mexico	1	747	8,500
Idaho	1	7	5,600
Nevada	1	5	15,500
Total	6	975	\$70,600
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)</u>			
New Mexico	1	210	\$8,500
Total	1	210	\$8,500
<u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Utah	1	25	\$63
Total	1	25	\$63
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Conveyance</u>			
None			
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	11	3,767	\$117,163

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

- Note: Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the reporting fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same fiscal year the patent is issued. Purchase money is not always deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) in the same fiscal year the money is collected. Purchase money enters into land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that purchase money (equalization payment) is sometimes collected from the proponent or paid by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange
- /a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) received from these exchanges is **not** subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
 - /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payment) is subject to Title II of FLTFA. See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
 - /c/ Forest exchange pursuant to Act of March 20, 1922 (16 U.S.C. 485).
 - /d/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is **not** subject to Title II of FLTFA.
 - /e/ Patent included minerals. Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is **not** subject to Title II of FLTFA.
 - /f/ Washington: Sale of 39 acres in accordance with FLPMA Section 203; sale of reversionary interest held by the United States in the original Recreation and Public Purpose patent issued in 1983.
 - /g/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA. Purchase money received from these sales **is** subject to Title II of FLTFA. See Table 3-34, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Proceeds from Sales, Exchanges, and Acquisitions.
 - /h/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
 - /i/ Charles M. Russel National Wildlife Refuge Enhancement Act of 2000, Title VIII of Public Law 106-541; 114 Stat. 2699, December 11, 2000.
 - /j/ Patent pursuant to the Act of Congress; approved August 4, 1854.
 - /k/ New and perfect patent pursuant to the Act of August 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566).
 - /l/ New and correct patent pursuant to the Act of August 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566); 25 CFR 152.5(a)(c); Act of Congress approved May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392).
 - /m/ Bureau of Indian Affairs mineral patent pursuant to 25 CFR 152.5(a)(c), Part 152, Issuance of Patents in Fee, Certificates of Competency, Removal of Restrictions, and Sale of Certain Indian Lands.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

- /n/ Patent issued subject to Public Law 109-59; Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act; Federal Highways number three conveyance.
 - /o/ Alaska Conveyances: Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance, or patent, whichever occurs first.
- Tentative Approvals (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- Interim Conveyances (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- Certificates of Allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The BLM issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without BIA approval.
- /p/ State Selections: Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
 - /q/ Patented in Fiscal Year 2012, but purchase price was paid years ago. Actual acreage is 9.97 acres.
 - /r/ Issuance of patent for coal only pursuant to 43 CFR 3436 and FLPMA.

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2012

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
1909–1948 /a/							
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	0	0	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	0	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	0	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	0	38,494	0	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	0	2,304	71,259	520	0	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	0	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	0	0	0	0	754
Iowa	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
Kansas	54,384	0	1,421	0	0	0	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	0	17,105	0	3,844	0	22,172
Michigan	1,935	0	3,261	0	0	0	5,196
Minnesota	235	0	0	8	0	0	243
Mississippi	974	0	10,231	0	0	0	11,205
Missouri	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	0	3,253	0	0	0	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	0	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	0	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	0	0	0	0	744	782
Oklahoma	48,781	0	10,917	0	0	0	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,369	0	480	0	1,660,189

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1909–1948 /a/—concluded							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
Total 1909–1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099
Fiscal Period /b/							
1949–1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951–1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961–1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971–1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981–1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991–2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001–2010	562,664	9,909	113,790	1,053	58,230	6,776	752,422
2011	2,336	0	3,496	0	212	18	6,062
2012	2,501	0	1,144	0	80,968	960	85,573
Total 1949–2012	10,269,886	178,159	2,434,526	8,604	1,192,358	349,336	14,432,869

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Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2012—concluded

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Grand Total	45,542,394	16,253,543	4,525,906	415,575	1,571,068	2,548,482	70,856,968 /c/

Note: Data before 1949 were tabulated from incomplete records. The data include patents issued on both BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for additional minerals data.

/a/ Minerals began to be reserved with the Agricultural Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.

/b/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30 each year.

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	6	27	33
Arizona	113	93	206
California	240	137	377
Colorado	246	194	440
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	160	94	254
Montana	70	75	145
Nevada	350	320	670
New Mexico	1,384	786	2,170
Oregon	94	122	216
Utah	559	183	742
Wyoming	1,668	708	2,376
Total	4,890	2,739	7,629

/a/ Rights-of-way grants (including communication site leases) assigned, canceled, denied, relinquished, renewed, terminated, or withdrawn.

/b/ Includes both new grants and previously issued grants that were amended.

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4. NUMBER OF EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		Mineral Leasing Act /b/		Total /c/	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>
Alaska	1,106	\$23,112.00	202	\$185,195.00	1,308	\$208,307.00
Arizona /d/	4,468	10,398,048.41	285	270,853.80	4,753	10,668,902.21
California	7,031	17,354,146.36	278	1,637,099.74	7,309	18,991,246.10
Colorado	5,392	1,435,602.69	1,478	1,603,737.80	6,870	3,039,340.49
Eastern States	44	177.55	18	1,149.78	62	1,327.33
Idaho	5,058	2,007,933.42	124	71,850.57	5,182	2,079,783.99
Montana	3,803	243,192.82	344	51,291.50	4,147	294,484.32
Nevada	8,161	8,373,677.13	179	366,898.96	8,340	8,740,576.09
New Mexico	10,448	2,604,983.99	21,250	3,210,808.72	31,698	5,815,792.71
Oregon	9,939	1,572,361.91	25	155,238.98	9,964	1,727,600.89
Utah	4,881	2,804,956.92	1,250	1,563,344.96	6,131 /e/	4,368,301.88
Wyoming	11,269	5,087,777.08	7,628	2,681,629.59	18,897	7,769,406.67
Total	71,600	\$51,905,970.28	33,061	\$11,799,099.40	104,661	\$63,705,069.68

/a/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743). Communication Site Rental is included in the FLPMA rental receipt column.

/b/ Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

/c/ Mineral Leasing Act and FLPMA/other existing rights-of-way.

/d/ Renewable Energy Authorizations for Solar and Wind facilities.

/e/ Amount changed from LR2000 amount of 6,137, which appears to reflect a clerical error.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System.

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Geographic State	Type	FY 2012 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2012	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits /a/	44	3,628	20	1,991	\$19,979	11	5,224	53	395
	Leases	23	100	1	1	4,896	4	39	20	62
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits /a/	37	2,161	2	200	26,647	7	23	32	2,338
	Leases	27	1,092	1	1	184,373	0	0	28	1,093
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits /a/	778	23,655	290	1,359	247,125	232	1,302	836	23,712
	Leases	225	5,433	2	36	58,261	42	1,076	185	4,393
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	15	103	8	7	10,041	9	9	14	101
	Leases	8	2,156	0	0	21,682	0	2	8	2,154
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	112	1,116	10	67	20,391	12	88	110	1,095
	Leases	11	140	3	6	15,786	1	10	13	136
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Permits	79	86,456	2	2	8,817	1	7	80	86,451
	Leases	23	1,077	0	0	50,358	0	0	23	1,077
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2012 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2012	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Nebraska	Permits	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits /a/	36	2,832	72	5,389	36,583	35	5,035	73	3,186
	Leases /a/	7	117	3	116	10,381	1	10	9	223
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	Permits	96	26,021	13	348,922	8,836	19	348,939	90	26,004
	Leases	11	1,545	0	0	0	0	0	11	1,545
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	7	48	0	0	0	0	0	7	48
	Leases	1	25	0	0	143	0	0	1	25
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	63	1,010	13	166	37,042	13	173	63	1,003
	Leases	49	44,133	0	0	39,186	0	0	49	44,133
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2012 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2012	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Utah	Permits	57	6,351	74	783	\$67,488	88	2,099	43	5,035
	Leases	12	292	0	0	11,242	0	0	12	292
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	5	15	0	0	6,867	0	0	5	15
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits /a/	25	2,518	6	19	12,675	3	24	28	2,513
	Leases /a/b/	18	1,078	0	0	258,850	0	0	18	1,078
	Easements	0	0	4	214	0	0	0	4	214
Total	Permits /a/	1,354	155,914	510	358,905	\$502,491	430	362,923	1,434	151,896
	Leases /a/	415	57,188	10	160	\$655,158	48	1,137	377	56,211
	Easements	2	548	4	214	\$0	0	0	6	762
Grand Total /a/		1,771	213,650	524	359,279	\$908,684	478	364,060	1,817	208,869

Note: Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized. Revenue collected reflects monies actually received during the fiscal year.

/a/ As a result of an audit, the Cumulative Authorization figures of September 30, 2011, were adjusted.

/b/ Land withdrawn/leased to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Public Law 108-137, December 2, 2003.

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	FY 2012 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2012	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Airport Lease</u>									
Alaska /a/	8	1,406	0	0	\$4,100	0	0	8	1,406
Arizona	4	700	0	0	0	0	0	4	700
California	15	15,613	0	0	1,100	0	0	15	15,613
Idaho	9	574	0	0	1,326	0	0	9	574
Nevada /b/	17	4,482	1	11	19,111	1	160	17	4,333
New Mexico	8	929	0	0	500	0	0	8	929
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	2,059	0	0	5	789
Wyoming	2	170	0	0	350	0	0	2	170
Total	71	24,836	1	11	\$29,296	1	160	71	24,687
<u>Hot Springs</u>									
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18
California /b/	2	161	0	0	0	0	0	2	161
Total	3	179	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	3	179
<u>Public Works Lease</u>									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	13,769	0	0	\$0	0	0	3	13,769

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	FY 2012 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2012	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u>									
Arizona	10	8,660	0	0	\$0	0	0	10	8,660
California /c/	5	4,423	1	1,050	28,800	0	0	6	5,473
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
Total	18	14,293	1	1,050	\$28,800	0	0	19	15,343
<u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u>									
Arizona	2	2	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	2
California	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Nevada	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Total	4	11	0	0	\$0	0	0	4	11
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</u>									
Alaska	11	156	2	2	\$2,414	1	5	12	153
Arizona	111	20,018	3	250	10,929	0	0	114	20,268
California	168	18,447	5	465	15,363	0	0	173	18,912
Colorado	22	1,598	1	2	1,555	2	102	21	1,498
Idaho	32	9,069	0	0	1,647	0	0	32	9,069
Montana	16	587	0	0	100	0	0	16	587
Nevada /b/	195	16,241	2	149	37,063	11	1,378	186	15,012
New Mexico	97	3,133	1	523	160	4	36	94	3,620
North Dakota	1	40	0	0	0	1	40	0	0
Oregon	30	6,876	0	0	605	0	0	30	6,876
South Dakota	5	642	0	0	0	0	0	5	642

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	FY 2012 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2012	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease—concluded</u>									
Utah	35	3,562	0	0	\$830	2	323	33	3,239
Washington	17	1,985	0	0	360	0	0	17	1,985
Wyoming /b/	61	5,289	0	0	3,405	0	0	61	5,289
Total	801	87,643	14	1,391	\$74,431	21	1,884	794	87,150
<u>Small Tract Lease</u>									
Idaho /b/	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total	2	6	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	6
<u>Special Land Use Permit</u>									
Arizona /d/	1	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Wyoming	2	201	0	0	0	0	0	2	201
Total	5	246	0	0	\$0	0	0	5	246
<u>Trans Alaska Pipeline System</u>									
Alaska	27	210	10	514	\$304	3	175	34	549
Total	27	210	10	514	\$304	3	175	34	549

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—concluded

	FY 2012 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2012	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Water Well Leases</u>									
Colorado /e/	1	1	0	0	\$17,947	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	0	\$17,947	0	0	1	1
Grand Total	935	141,194	26	2,966	\$152,008	25	2,219	936	141,941

Note: The category for Recreation/Concession Vendor has been removed because the statistical data can be found in *Public Land Statistics*, Part 4 (Recreation and Leisure Activities).

The categories for Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Film Permit and for County Road have been removed, as they are reported under Special Land Use Permits in this table with footnote for specific authorities.

/a/ Revised from Fiscal Year 2011. An airport lease was issued in a previous year but never added to Alaska Land Information System for counting.

/b/ As a result of an audit, the Cumulative Authorization figures of September 30, 2011, were adjusted.

/c/ One lease previously reported as Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1733) lease changed to Reclamation lease.

/d/ Arizona: contains .003 acres.

/e/ Water Well lease under the Act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 977, 30 U.S.C. 229a 1964).

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2011**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	298	49	3	301
California	196	2	21	213
Colorado	864	36	73	930
Idaho	1,213	72	80	1,285
Montana	2,603	116	110	2,637
Nevada	498	34	67	556
New Mexico	1,274	363	210	1,427
Oregon	669	20	6	674
Utah	1,102	43	147	1,218
Wyoming	895	104	110	982
Total	9,612	839	827	10,223
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	299,005	3,070	443	302,518
California	132,273	32	12,182	144,487
Colorado	263,444	3,315	59,249	326,008
Idaho	901,894	3,873	63,961	969,728
Montana	1,004,042	4,472	22,934	1,031,448
Nevada	1,152,801	3,046	124,456	1,280,303
New Mexico	1,239,041	15,918	46,105	1,301,064
Oregon	741,601	1,213	4,728	747,542
Utah	667,614	1,451	144,199	813,264
Wyoming	782,895	5,967	128,977	917,839
Total /c/	7,184,610	42,357	607,234	7,834,201

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These Animal Units Months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2011 (October 2010–September 2011).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-7b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2011**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	13	2	311
California	211	10	18	234
Colorado	346	14	40	368
Idaho	349	23	22	373
Montana	1,439	47	76	1,500
Nevada	8	0	0	8
New Mexico	717	30	29	729
Oregon	572	16	6	583
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,485	145	154	1,568
Total	5,430	298	347	5,674
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	113,679	696	353	114,728
California	65,398	329	5,791	71,518
Colorado	31,604	501	4,992	37,097
Idaho	26,762	340	3,508	30,610
Montana	191,705	945	12,400	205,050
Nevada	9,225	0	0	9,225
New Mexico	163,256	856	31,771	195,883
Oregon	65,122	710	1,455	67,287
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	379,952	5,822	33,855	419,629
Total /d/	1,046,703	10,199	94,125	1,151,027

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These Animal Unit Months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2011 (October 2010–September 2011).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	601	62	5	612
California	407	12	39	447
Colorado	1,210	50	113	1,298
Idaho	1,562	95	102	1,658
Montana	4,042	163	186	4,137
Nevada	506	34	67	564
New Mexico	1,991	393	239	2,156
Oregon	1,241	36	12	1,257
Utah	1,102	43	147	1,218
Wyoming	2,380	249	264	2,550
Total	15,042	1,137	1,174	15,897
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	412,684	3,766	796	417,246
California	197,671	361	17,973	216,005
Colorado	295,048	3,816	64,241	363,105
Idaho	928,656	4,213	67,469	1,000,338
Montana	1,195,747	5,417	35,334	1,236,498
Nevada	1,162,026	3,046	124,456	1,289,528
New Mexico	1,402,297	16,774	77,876	1,496,947
Oregon	806,723	1,923	6,183	814,829
Utah	667,614	1,451	144,199	813,264
Wyoming	1,162,847	11,789	162,832	1,337,468
Total /c/	8,231,313	52,556	701,359	8,985,228

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These Animal Unit Months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2011 (October 2010–September 2011).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	284	41	0	288
California	186	1	14	196
Colorado	829	35	70	893
Idaho	1,204	71	83	1,279
Montana	2,630	110	112	2,662
Nevada	494	36	63	548
New Mexico	1,270	356	195	1,417
Oregon	667	23	6	673
Utah	1,146	47	143	1,252
Wyoming	900	109	106	986
Total	9,610	829	792	10,194
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	272,217	2,455	0	274,672
California	129,629	7	8,885	138,521
Colorado	262,242	3,495	57,341	323,078
Idaho	898,511	3,849	76,856	979,216
Montana	998,257	4,355	20,721	1,023,333
Nevada	1,177,986	4,221	100,544	1,282,751
New Mexico	1,178,946	15,602	41,995	1,236,543
Oregon	750,383	1,484	4,620	756,487
Utah	644,116	1,657	149,015	794,788
Wyoming	825,588	6,973	128,785	961,346
Total /c/	7,137,875	44,098	588,762	7,770,735

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These Animal Unit Months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2012 (October 2011–September 2012).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	12	2	311
California	214	10	12	232
Colorado	349	15	39	371
Idaho	352	24	21	376
Montana	1,433	49	78	1,494
Nevada	7	0	0	7
New Mexico	713	30	28	725
Oregon	546	16	6	558
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,517	146	157	1,601
Total	5,434	302	343	5,675
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	109,110	628	702	110,440
California	70,990	324	2,547	73,861
Colorado	30,943	523	4,839	36,305
Idaho	24,180	370	3,265	27,815
Montana	194,850	939	12,357	208,146
Nevada	8,859	0	0	8,859
New Mexico	164,718	831	31,629	197,178
Oregon	61,799	733	1,455	63,987
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	385,141	6,651	34,893	426,685
Total /d/	1,050,590	10,999	91,687	1,153,276

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These Animal Unit Months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2012 (October 2011–September 2012).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	587	53	2	599
California	400	11	26	428
Colorado	1,178	50	109	1,264
Idaho	1,556	95	104	1,655
Montana	4,063	159	190	4,156
Nevada	501	36	63	555
New Mexico	1,983	386	223	2,142
Oregon	1,213	39	12	1,231
Utah	1,146	47	143	1,252
Wyoming	2,417	255	263	2,587
Total	15,044	1,131	1,135	15,869
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	381,327	3,083	702	385,112
California	200,619	331	11,432	212,382
Colorado	293,185	4,018	62,180	359,383
Idaho	922,691	4,219	80,121	1,007,031
Montana	1,193,107	5,294	33,078	1,231,479
Nevada	1,186,845	4,221	100,544	1,291,610
New Mexico	1,343,664	16,433	73,624	1,433,721
Oregon	812,182	2,217	6,075	820,474
Utah	644,116	1,657	149,015	794,788
Wyoming	1,210,729	13,624	163,678	1,388,031
Total /c/	8,188,465	55,097	680,449	8,924,011

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These Animal Unit Months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2012 (October 2011–September 2012).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF OCTOBER 3, 2012

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	402	481,382	96,344
California	267	238,832	99,576
Colorado	1,073	543,259	91,612
Idaho	1,450	1,313,064	200,401
Montana	2,752	1,122,652	23,855
Nevada	652	2,051,270	535,202
New Mexico	1,506	1,636,301	84,091
Oregon	757	966,705	132,058
Utah	1,451	1,188,128	311,572
Wyoming	1,135	1,450,202	382,425
Total	11,445	10,991,795	1,957,136
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	403	481,399	96,363
California	237	173,772	63,412
Colorado	1,080	544,341	91,612
Idaho	1,449	1,312,342	200,401
Montana	2,752	1,122,652	23,855
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	682	2,114,192	571,366
New Mexico	1,506	1,636,301	84,091
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	757	966,705	132,058
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,445	1,190,008	311,604
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,134	1,450,083	382,374
Total	11,445	10,991,795	1,957,136

/a/ Administrative State boundaries differ from Geographic State boundaries. For example, California BLM administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active Animal Unit Months (AUMs): AUMs that *could* be authorized on public lands. These totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF OCTOBER 3, 2012

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	364	154,140	7,013
California	289	145,491	10,465
Colorado	406	44,663	4,462
Idaho	403	33,961	1,322
Montana	1,576	231,199	18,716
Nevada	11	30,045	385
New Mexico	769	213,725	4,135
Oregon	734	88,571	4,043
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,732	459,824	7,250
Total	6,284	1,401,619	57,791
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	364	154,140	7,013
California	289	145,491	10,465
Colorado	406	44,663	4,462
Idaho	403	33,961	1,322
Montana	1,024	148,754	18,677
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	11	30,045	385
New Mexico	765	213,593	4,132
North Dakota	79	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	468	55,628	3,323
South Dakota	473	73,166	39
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	266	32,943	720
Wyoming	1,714	459,232	7,250
Total	6,284	1,401,619	57,791

/a/ Administrative State boundaries differ from Geographic State boundaries. For example, California BLM administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active Animal Unit Months (AUMs): AUMs that *could* be authorized on public lands. These totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ There are no Section 15 Lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF OCTOBER 3, 2012

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	766	635,522	103,357
California	556	384,323	110,041
Colorado	1,479	587,922	96,074
Idaho	1,853	1,347,025	201,723
Montana	4,328	1,353,851	42,571
Nevada	663	2,081,315	535,587
New Mexico	2,275	1,850,026	88,226
Oregon	1,491	1,055,276	136,101
Utah	1,451	1,188,128	311,572
Wyoming	2,867	1,910,026	389,675
Total	17,729	12,393,414	2,014,927
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	767	635,539	103,376
California	526	319,263	73,877
Colorado	1,486	589,004	96,074
Idaho	1,852	1,346,303	201,723
Montana	3,776	1,271,406	42,532
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	693	2,144,237	571,751
New Mexico	2,271	1,849,894	88,223
North Dakota	79	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,225	1,022,333	135,381
South Dakota	473	73,166	39
Utah	1,445	1,190,008	311,604
Washington	266	32,943	720
Wyoming	2,848	1,909,315	389,624
Total	17,729	12,393,414	2,014,927

/a/ Administrative State boundaries differ from Geographic State boundaries. For example, California BLM administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active Animal Unit Months (AUMs): AUMs that *could* be authorized on public lands. These totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2010 (MARCH 1, 2010–FEBRUARY 28, 2011)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	597	61	5	608
California	410	12	40	451
Colorado	1,210	52	118	1,303
Idaho	1,549	93	106	1,650
Montana	4,123	167	188	4,218
Nevada	518	38	72	575
New Mexico	1,980	389	237	2,143
Oregon	1,251	42	13	1,271
Utah	1,136	47	146	1,249
Wyoming	2,438	250	264	2,602
Total	15,212	1,151	1,189	16,070
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	404,051	3,704	1,015	408,770
California	189,866	356	16,655	206,877
Colorado	293,216	4,036	63,817	361,069
Idaho	908,712	4,160	66,206	979,078
Montana	1,192,454	5,675	34,374	1,232,503
Nevada	1,125,590	3,103	96,118	1,224,811
New Mexico	1,361,746	16,444	77,687	1,455,877
Oregon	784,295	2,176	6,586	793,057
Utah	620,785	1,572	143,141	765,498
Wyoming	1,159,726	12,004	163,845	1,335,575
Total /c/	8,040,441	53,230	669,444	8,763,115

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These Animal Unit Months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2010 (March 1, 2010–February 28, 2011).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2011 (MARCH 1, 2011–FEBRUARY 28, 2012)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	600	60	5	612
California	411	12	39	451
Colorado	1,210	50	115	1,301
Idaho	1,583	95	104	1,682
Montana	4,081	165	186	4,179
Nevada	534	40	64	587
New Mexico	2,002	389	238	2,166
Oregon	1,252	35	12	1,268
Utah	1,138	46	151	1,253
Wyoming	2,417	252	269	2,590
Total	15,228	1,144	1,183	16,089
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	383,413	3,389	903	387,705
California	210,282	356	18,229	228,867
Colorado	298,150	3,815	65,742	367,707
Idaho	920,663	4,232	77,328	1,002,223
Montana	1,186,365	5,652	32,183	1,224,200
Nevada	1,182,222	3,934	112,409	1,298,565
New Mexico	1,392,112	16,662	76,132	1,484,906
Oregon	791,824	1,830	6,150	799,804
Utah	652,586	1,548	144,826	798,960
Wyoming	1,182,356	12,115	162,932	1,357,403
Total /c/	8,199,973	53,533	696,834	8,950,340

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These Animal Unit Months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2011 (March 1, 2011–February 28, 2012).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Products /b/	Non-Wood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
	Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Arizona	0.00	347.50	746.70	1,094.20
	California	147,267.50	15,005.29	2,591.71	164,864.50
	Colorado	13,844.99	14,071.35	14,174.19	42,090.53
	Idaho	324,968.64	14,330.50	11,462.50	350,761.64
94	Montana	398,621.52	8,810.00	2,860.00	410,291.52
	Nevada	0.00	45,653.20	21,307.70	66,960.90
	New Mexico	0.00	56,849.00	2,445.00	59,294.00
	Oregon	28,575,135.00	57,486.09	169,028.71	28,801,649.80
	–Eastern /d/	129,293.00	12,841.70	19,055.96	161,190.66
	–Western /e/	28,445,842.00	44,644.39	149,972.75	28,640,459.14
	Utah	46.62	33,067.05	29,792.37	62,906.04
	Wyoming	12,412.00	13,191.50	5,258.50	30,862.00
	Total	\$29,472,296.27	\$258,811.48	\$259,667.38	\$29,990,775.13
	Total Wood Products	\$29,731,107.75			

Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

Note: Table 3-11 does not include values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting.

- /a/ Includes original (parent) sale volume offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during Fiscal Year 2012; it does not include contract modifications that were approved during the fiscal year. This column includes only sales offered using Form 5450-4 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and Form 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered or negotiated using Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract) or Form 5450-24 (Forest Products Removal Permit and Cash Receipt).
- /b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
- /c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, transplants, and other non-wood forest products or vegetal materials.
- /d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: Timber Sale Information System (TSIS).

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2012

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /a/	Other SFP MBF /b/	Total Volume MBF /c/	Non- Stewardship Biomass GTON /d/	Stewardship Contracting	
								Sawtimber MBF /e/	Biomass GTON /f/
Alaska	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0	3,416	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	134	0	0
California	6	1,666	147,267.50	88.40	15	1,681	18,522	0	29,466
Colorado	6	1,957	13,844.99	7.07	43	2,000	5,428	979	2,816
Idaho	15	9,452	324,968.64	34.38	41	9,493	8,746	1,500	9,451
Montana	11	11,000	398,621.52	36.24	25	11,025	4,260	1,526	3,408
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	67	67	13,035	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	4	4	9,728	0	0
Oregon	190	205,399	28,575,135.00	139.12	198	205,597	18,609	7,402	11,060
–Eastern /g/	2	1,105	129,293.00	117.01	48	1,153	9,231	5,439	8,620
–Western /h/	188	204,294	28,445,842.00	139.24	150	204,444	9,378	1,963	2,440
Utah	1	1	46.62	46.62	117	118	13,723	0	2,820
Wyoming	2	500	12,412.00	24.82	159	659	3,391	0	0
Total	231	229,975	\$29,472,296.27	\$128.15	669	230,644	98,992	11,407	59,021

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Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

Note: Some numbers may not add, owing to rounding.

1 MBF = one thousand board feet; one board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. All sawtimber volumes listed are in MBF units; however, the contracts may have been offered as MBF, 100 cubic foot units (CCF), or tons, based on local market trends, and have been converted to MBF for this table. Conversion factors used were 1 MBF = 1.6 CCF = 6 tons.

This table has been modified to reflect changes in the BLM's forest management policy. In the past, fuelwood was reported in a single column. With the emphasis on biomass (the trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment), fuelwood is now reported in GTONS (Green Tons) and added to non-stewardship biomass. One cord of fuelwood is equal to 1.7 GTON of biomass. The new column is titled Non-Stewardship Biomass.

- /a/ Includes original (parent) sale volume offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during Fiscal Year 2012; it does not include contract modifications that were approved during the fiscal year. These sales were offered using BLM Form 5450-4 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and Form 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered or negotiated using Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract) or Form 5450-24 (Forest Products Removal Permit and Cash Receipt). It does not include volumes and values associated with the BLM's stewardship contracting.
- /b/ This column includes volumes that incorporate all other special forest product (SFP) sales converted into MBF for the fiscal year (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood), such as fence posts and corral poles.
- /c/ This column adds Sawtimber Offered and Other SFP, converted to one common measure (MBF).
- /d/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON. Volumes associated with the BLM's stewardship contracting are not included in this column.
- /e/ This column is for sawtimber volumes in MBF for contracts offered in the BLM's stewardship contracts.
- /f/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON offered in the BLM's stewardship contracts.
- /g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /h/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: Timber Sale Data - Timber Sale Information System (TSIS); Stewardship Data - Stewardship Contracting Information Database (SCID).

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Leases as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	3	163	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	19	2,682	0	0	0
California	25	2,326	0	0	0
Colorado	239	72,188	0	0	0
Kansas	53	10,795	0	0	0
Louisiana	23	1,653	0	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	53	0	0	0
Montana	249	72,810	0	0	0
Nevada	2	120	0	0	0
New Mexico	764	200,297	0	0	0
North Dakota	34	6,593	0	0	0
Oklahoma	199	14,040	0	0	0
South Dakota	11	1,197	0	0	0
Utah	160	55,664	1	80	34,000
Wyoming	605	132,229	0	0	
Total	2,390	573,010	1	80	\$34,000
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	69	27,673			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	2	151			
Michigan	4	337			
Mississippi	16	5,744			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	41	8,975			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases—continued					
Acquired Lands—continued					
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
Total	231	62,861	None	None	None
Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	5	254	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	88	30,355	0	0	0
California	25	2,326	0	0	0
Colorado	243	73,085	0	0	0
Illinois	2	210	0	0	0
Kansas	63	12,550	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	672	0	0	0
Louisiana	25	1,804	0	0	0
Michigan	6	537	0	0	0
Mississippi	18	5,797	0	0	0
Montana	254	74,133	0	0	0
Nevada	2	120	0	0	0
New Mexico	765	200,457	0	0	0
New York	2	751	0	0	0
North Dakota	62	11,041	0	0	0
Ohio	14	2,466	0	0	0
Oklahoma	240	23,015	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	315	0	0	0
South Dakota	11	1,197	0	0	0
Texas	11	4,070	0	0	0
Utah	161	55,704	1	80	34,000
Virginia	2	693	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	570	0	0	0
Wyoming	617	133,749	0	0	0
Total	2,621	635,871	1	80	\$34,000

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	210	42,909			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	561			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	224	45,350	None	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,845	681,221	1	80	\$34,000
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	37	4,032	2	200	\$400
Arizona	9	10,285	0	0	0
Arkansas	240	160,829	1	240	960
California	220	126,707	16	7,021	2,212,320
Colorado	2,718	2,496,545	78	66,007	8,175,782
Idaho	4	7,355	0	0	0
Kansas	17	3,393	0	0	0
Louisiana	84	8,421	7	1,214	1,322,032
Michigan	2	428	0	0	0
Mississippi	34	3,298	8	765	12,779
Montana	1,303	966,967	151	31,495	4,188,456
Nevada	916	1,529,339	206	409,517	4,777,682
New Mexico	2,599	1,614,321	43	15,582	51,507,510
North Dakota	554	176,288	34	5,352	8,342,140
Oklahoma	321	30,732	18	1,389	3,275,270
Oregon	123	194,601	0	0	0
South Dakota	159	110,153	79	39,799	1,248,375
Utah	1,912	2,374,668	23	22,424	49,596,008
Washington	8	11,736	0	0	0
Wyoming	9,174	7,742,443	453	465,309	38,494,821
Total	20,434	17,572,541	1,119	1,066,314	\$173,154,535

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	100	69,303	15	18,060	\$887,918
Arkansas	507	322,064	4	626	2,228
California	3	205	0	0	0
Colorado	112	50,350	4	1,433	1,647,850
Florida	1	1,600	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Indiana	7	11,774	0	0	0
Kansas	41	12,539	0	0	0
Kentucky	18	12,979	0	0	0
Louisiana	339	224,758	75	96,044	2,802,385
Michigan	89	58,494	0	0	0
Mississippi	737	425,930	164	110,356	4,602,492
Montana	241	159,774	43	26,450	112,342
Nebraska	1	658	1	658	7,238
New Mexico	24	14,279	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	945	554,013	96	30,082	35,985,290
Ohio	61	15,716	0	0	0
Oklahoma	270	181,518	17	16,582	2,397,010
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	19	7,547	16	6,483	44,559
Texas	439	259,541	6	3,605	183,755
Utah	10	1,487	3	477	467,300
Virginia	33	19,580	1	525	11,572
Washington	31	60,511	0	0	0
West Virginia	30	47,942	0	0	0
Wyoming	55	21,565	2	1,206	42,635
Total	4,129	2,542,594	447	312,587	\$49,194,574
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	137	73,335	17	18,260	\$888,318
Arizona	9	10,285	0	0	0
Arkansas	747	482,893	5	866	3,188
California	223	126,912	16	7,021	2,212,320
Colorado	2,830	2,546,895	82	67,440	9,823,632
Florida	1	1,600	0	0	0
Idaho	4	7,355	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	\$0
Indiana	7	11,774	0	0	0
Kansas	58	15,932	0	0	0
Kentucky	18	12,979	0	0	0
Louisiana	423	233,179	82	97,258	4,124,417
Michigan	91	58,922	0	0	0
Mississippi	771	429,228	172	111,121	4,615,271
Montana	1,544	1,126,741	194	57,945	4,300,798
Nebraska	1	658	1	658	7,238
Nevada	916	1,529,339	206	409,517	4,777,682
New Mexico	2,623	1,628,600	43	15,582	51,507,510
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,499	730,301	130	35,434	44,327,430
Ohio	61	15,716	0	0	0
Oklahoma	591	212,250	35	17,971	5,672,280
Oregon	126	196,304	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	178	117,700	95	46,282	1,292,934
Texas	439	259,541	6	3,605	183,755
Utah	1,922	2,376,155	26	22,901	50,063,308
Virginia	33	19,580	1	525	11,572
Washington	39	72,247	0	0	0
West Virginia	30	47,942	0	0	0
Wyoming	9,229	7,764,008	455	466,515	38,537,456
Total	24,563	20,115,135	1,566	1,378,901	\$222,349,109
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	12	1,292	1	218	\$436
Colorado	1	160	0	0	0
Kansas	39	9,672	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	73	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	40	0	0	0
Oklahoma	16	2,110	0	0	0
Texas	37	6,863	0	0	0
Total	107	20,210	1	218	\$436

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	24,670	20,135,345	1,567	1,379,119	\$222,349,545
<u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil and Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	2	712			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
Total	11	8,073	None	None	None
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alaska	0	0			
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Kentucky	1	700			
Louisiana	7	12,893			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	10	1,367			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	143			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	40	23,022	None	None	None
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	177	1,374,583	17	119,987	\$3,637,477
Total	177	1,374,583	17	119,987	\$3,637,477
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,388			
Total	4	8,388	None	None	None
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/	27,747	22,230,632	1,585	1,499,186	\$226,021,022

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	36	51,816			
Colorado	0	0			
Nevada	41	46,703			
New Mexico	2	2,941			
Oregon	10	6,463			
Utah	7	6,059			
Total	96	113,982	None	None	None
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	46	45,302	0	0	\$0
Colorado	3	799	2	8,353	16,708
Idaho	21	54,900	0	0	0
Nevada	238	622,609	8	27,834	55,670
New Mexico	1	2,501	0	0	0
Oregon	13	41,392	0	0	0
Utah	51	154,402	0	0	0
Total	373	921,905	10	36,187	\$72,378
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	469	1,035,887	10	36,187	\$72,378
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>					
	28,216	23,266,519	1,595	1,535,373	\$226,093,400

Note: The three righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

The data for this table come from the automated LR2000 system. LR2000 is a dynamic system that is frequently corrected as data entry errors are found.

The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—concluded**

- /a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns of this table.
- /b/ Leases issued before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /c/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act leases and pre-Reform Act future interest leases.
- /d/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /e/ This is the total of all Reform Act leases and Reform Act future interest leases.
- /f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved, and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.
- /g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General Opinion of April 2, 1941, i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any leasing act.
- /h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska.
- /i/ Leases issued under the Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.
- /j/ This is the grand total of all pre-Reform Act leases, Reform Act leases, and all other competitive oil and gas leases, however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.
- /k/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act.
- /l/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	4	599	0	0
Alaska	30	54,728	0	0
Arkansas	10	2,282	0	0
California	82	21,847	0	0
Colorado	732	589,617	0	0
Kansas	26	7,647	0	0
Louisiana	37	9,153	0	0
Michigan	2	222	0	0
Mississippi	1	4	0	0
Montana	807	1,056,613	0	0
Nebraska	3	159	0	0
Nevada	15	11,980	0	0
New Mexico	3,016	2,029,570	0	0
North Dakota	30	7,617	0	0
Oklahoma	178	28,306	1	40
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Utah	727	567,837	1	640
Wyoming	1,967	954,119	3	485
Total	7,678	5,348,045	5	1,165
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	25	16,348	0	0
California	8	1,417	0	0
Colorado	11	3,958	0	0
Kansas	2	996	0	0
Kentucky	5	6,704	0	0
Louisiana	10	10,978	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	18	4,664	0	0
Mississippi	32	18,986	0	0
Montana	42	17,455	0	0
Nebraska	3	136	0	0
New Mexico	2	766	0	0
North Dakota	48	28,186	0	0
Ohio	12	9,888	2	129
Oklahoma	36	11,329	0	0
Texas	20	28,314	0	0
Utah	8	1,493	0	0
Virginia	3	9,400	0	0
West Virginia	30	43,228	0	0
Wyoming	17	3,994	0	0
Total	336	220,877	2	129

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	599	0	0
Alaska	30	54,728	0	0
Arkansas	35	18,630	0	0
California	90	23,264	0	0
Colorado	743	593,575	0	0
Kansas	28	8,643	0	0
Kentucky	5	6,704	0	0
Louisiana	47	20,131	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	20	4,886	0	0
Mississippi	33	18,990	0	0
Montana	849	1,074,068	0	0
Nebraska	6	295	0	0
Nevada	15	11,980	0	0
New Mexico	3,018	2,030,336	0	0
North Dakota	78	35,803	0	0
Ohio	12	9,888	2	129
Oklahoma	214	39,635	1	40
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Texas	20	28,314	0	0
Utah	735	569,330	1	640
Virginia	3	9,400	0	0
West Virginia	30	43,228	0	0
Wyoming	1,984	958,113	3	485
Total	8,014	5,568,922	7	1,294
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	4	1,604	0	0
Arkansas	2	160	0	0
California	30	7,653	0	0
Colorado	775	454,132	0	0
Florida	1	120	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Louisiana	7	439	0	0
Michigan	11	13,915	0	0
Mississippi	1	142	0	0

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Montana	314	218,919	0	0
Nevada	20	7,998	0	0
New Mexico	1,358	848,713	0	0
North Dakota	101	59,468	0	0
Oklahoma	123	17,142	0	0
South Dakota	37	17,673	0	0
Utah	452	370,833	0	0
Wyoming	3,107	1,518,359	3	881
Total	6,345	3,538,150	3	881
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	3	3,001	0	0
Arkansas	6	3,043	0	0
California	1	42	0	0
Colorado	30	18,174	0	0
Kentucky	4	7,713	0	0
Louisiana	10	4,742	0	0
Michigan	22	10,196	1	760
Mississippi	15	9,172	0	0
Montana	46	43,551	0	0
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
New Mexico	4	834	0	0
North Dakota	151	136,823	0	0
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	40	13,146	0	0
South Dakota	2	840	0	0
Texas	20	19,389	0	0
Utah	3	324	0	0
West Virginia	2	4,156	0	0
Wyoming	41	15,954	0	0
Total	402	292,779	1	760

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	7	4,605	0	0
Arkansas	8	3,203	0	0
California	31	7,695	0	0
Colorado	805	472,306	0	0
Florida	1	120	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Kentucky	4	7,713	0	0
Louisiana	17	5,181	0	0
Michigan	33	24,111	1	760
Mississippi	16	9,314	0	0
Montana	360	262,470	0	0
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
Nevada	20	7,998	0	0
New Mexico	1,362	849,547	0	0
North Dakota	252	196,291	0	0
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	163	30,288	0	0
South Dakota	39	18,513	0	0
Texas	20	19,389	0	0
Utah	455	371,157	0	0
West Virginia	2	4,156	0	0
Wyoming	3,148	1,534,313	3	881
Total	6,747	3,830,929	4	1,641
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	5	843		
Colorado	6	860		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,045		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	30	19,020	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/				
	14,791	9,418,871	11	2,935

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	13	17,642	0	0
Arkansas	27	44,862	1	160
California	30	32,212	3	785
Colorado	290	360,103	4	6,879
Kansas	5	4,730	0	0
Louisiana	2	132	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Mississippi	1	685	0	0
Montana	263	303,374	5	6,113
Nebraska	2	240	0	0
Nevada	974	2,297,659	82	176,198
New Mexico	69	97,925	0	0
North Dakota	34	12,108	0	0
Oklahoma	9	1,884	0	0
Oregon	17	30,734	0	0
South Dakota	16	14,384	0	0
Utah	500	833,571	12	23,186
Washington	3	4,044	0	0
Wyoming	1,000	1,005,625	15	23,323
Total	3,258	5,062,395	122	236,644
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	8	6,874	0	0
Arkansas	33	41,023	0	0
Colorado	29	17,799	1	320
Kansas	1	1,120	0	0
Louisiana	10	17,793	0	0
Michigan	12	6,986	0	0
Mississippi	41	26,168	0	0
Montana	84	97,249	0	0
New Mexico	1	160	0	0
North Dakota	43	23,864	0	0
Ohio	30	10,152	1	42
Oklahoma	13	11,579	1	40
Oregon	7	15,868	0	0

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Reform Act Leases—continued				
Acquired Lands—continued				
Texas	33	39,920	0	0
Utah	1	400	0	0
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	1	3,246	0	0
West Virginia	8	8,340	0	0
Wyoming	5	3,992	0	0
Total	361	333,571	3	402
Summary: Reform Act Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	9	7,155	0	0
Arizona	13	17,642	0	0
Arkansas	60	85,885	1	160
California	30	32,212	3	785
Colorado	319	377,902	5	7,199
Kansas	6	5,850	0	0
Louisiana	12	17,925	0	0
Michigan	14	7,186	0	0
Mississippi	42	26,853	0	0
Montana	347	400,623	5	6,113
Nebraska	2	240	0	0
Nevada	974	2,297,659	82	176,198
New Mexico	70	98,085	0	0
North Dakota	77	35,972	0	0
Ohio	30	10,152	1	42
Oklahoma	22	13,463	1	40
Oregon	24	46,602	0	0
South Dakota	16	14,384	0	0
Texas	33	39,920	0	0
Utah	501	833,971	12	23,186
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	4	7,290	0	0
West Virginia	8	8,340	0	0
Wyoming	1,005	1,009,617	15	23,323
Total	3,619	5,395,966	125	237,046

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	547		
Total	1	547	None	None
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/	3,620	5,396,513	125	237,046
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	18,411	14,815,384	136	239,981
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arizona	1	2,084	0	0
California	22	23,013	0	0
Idaho	5	4,836	0	0
Nevada	232	375,767	22	4,920
New Mexico	1	640	0	0
Oregon	59	57,138	0	0
Utah	1	1,744	0	0
Washington	4	8,436	0	0
Total	325	473,658	22	4,920
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	18,736	15,289,042	158	244,901

Note: The two righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act (Reform Act) of 1987, except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

The data for this table come from the automated LR2000 system. LR2000 is a dynamic system that is frequently corrected as data entry errors are found.

The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

- /b/ Leases issued before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /c/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Reform Act of 1987.
- /d/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act and Reform Act noncompetitive oil and gas leases; it does not include noncompetitive geothermal leases.

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012**

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60		
Arkansas	1	40		
Colorado	2	328		
Indiana	2	68		
Kansas	5	1,480		
Kentucky	38	9,230		
Louisiana	2	48		
Mississippi	1	482		
Nebraska	1	210		
New York	1	158		
North Dakota	4	585		
Ohio	145	17,270		
Oklahoma	7	924		
Pennsylvania	65	4,335		
Tennessee	2	736		
Texas	4	1,135		
Utah	3	1,032		
West Virginia	188	20,411		
Total Private Leases	472	58,532	None	None
<u>Exchange Leases /c/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	66	11,851		
Colorado	19	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,028		
Montana	91	27,202		
New Mexico	309	123,620		
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Wyoming	72	20,796		
Total Exchange Leases	587	215,146	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	139	39,834		
Colorado	129	111,052		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	115	37,287		

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Renewal Leases /d/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
New Mexico	398	96,373		
North Dakota	9	8,981		
Oklahoma	8	282		
Utah	6	5,435		
Wyoming	378	102,617		
Total Renewal Leases	1,183	401,964	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases with Discovery National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	2	3,765		
Total Renewal Leases with Discovery NPR- Alaska	2	3,765	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases without Discovery National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	5	29,331	2	11,740
Total Renewal Leases without Discovery NPR- Alaska	5	29,331	2	11,740
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	3	498		
Total Class III Reinstatement Leases	4	578	None	None
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /g/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	56	2,885	2	530
Montana	6	77	0	0
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	3	705	0	0
North Dakota	7	583	0	0
Utah	3	457	0	0

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /g/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Wyoming	45	2,023	1	28
Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases	123	6,849	3	558
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /h/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
California	1	160	0	0
Colorado	1	711	0	0
Kansas	51	11,068	0	0
North Dakota	11	2,232	0	0
Oklahoma	27	5,165	0	0
Texas	73	10,544	3	595
Total FFMC Act Leases	164	29,880	3	595
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /i/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	151		
Total Texas Relinquishment	1	151	None	None
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases	2,541	746,196	8	12,893

Note: The data for this table come from the automated LR2000 system. LR2000 is a dynamic system that is frequently corrected as data entry errors are found.

The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

/b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, at the time the Federal Government purchased the mineral estate as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

/c/ A lease issued before August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years or renewal thereof, or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

- /d/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.
- /e/ A lease within the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska, which is renewed for 10 additional years. Such renewals were authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which amended the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.
- /f/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.
- /g/ A lease issued under the Oil and Gas Special Act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.
- /h/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /i/ A lease issued under the Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Geographic State	OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES			
	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alabama	2	1	0	0
Alaska	2	2	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	12	3	3	2
California	355	284	207	0
Colorado	422	318	268	4
Kansas	0	0	0	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	2	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	3	2	0	2
Montana	51	29	7	3
Nebraska	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2	1	0	0
North Dakota	197	144	93	0
New Mexico	1,073	851	828	189
New York	0	0	0	0
Ohio	1	0	3	0
Oklahoma	17	8	11	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	4	3	0
Texas	37	15	22	2
Utah	848	584	312	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,229	776	630	416
Total	4,256	3,022	2,387	619

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012--concluded**

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	<u>GDPs /b/ Approved</u>	<u>Wells Started</u>	<u>Wells Completed</u>	<u>Wells Plugged</u>
Arizona	0	0	0	0
California	1	1	1	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	0	0	0
Nevada	39	21	20	1
New Mexico	3	3	3	0
Oregon	0	0	2	0
Utah	0	1	0	0
Total	48	26	26	1

Note: The data for this table come from the automated LR2000 system. LR2000 is a dynamic system that is frequently corrected as data entry errors are found.

The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

/a/ APDs = Applications for Permit to Drill.

/b/ GDPs = Geothermal Drilling Permits.

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	2	32	32	26	8,550
Alaska	8	114	142	30	23,115
Arizona	0	2	2	0	0
Arkansas	7	191	200	250	125,934
California	34	7,966	7,983	324	82,461
Colorado	198	6,622	6,701	2,169	1,473,232
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2	15	15	8	1,581
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	431	434	440	109,760
Kentucky	0	162	162	53	32,758
Louisiana	5	458	480	155	61,892
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	88	90	64	29,623
Mississippi	8	115	118	77	38,973
Montana	59	2,796	2,803	1,425	754,624
Nebraska	0	32	32	19	8,825
Nevada	8	120	121	35	23,637
New Mexico	302	30,031	35,189	6,534	3,678,202
New York	0	5	5	5	1,182
North Dakota	43	1,442	1,481	992	511,915
Ohio	1	583	584	233	45,155
Oklahoma	21	441	446	908	135,216
Pennsylvania	0	176	176	68	4,758
South Dakota	6	85	86	79	44,589
Tennessee	0	10	10	2	736

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Texas	16	535	537	258	155,006
Utah	237	8,011	8,056	1,480	1,117,548
Virginia	0	18	20	14	14,092
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	301	302	153	55,810
Wyoming	928	31,790	32,797	7,503	3,973,732
Total	1,900	92,583	99,015	23,306	12,512,974

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
California	3	104	231	29	37,936
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	32	29	29	32	30,880
New Mexico	0	0	2	2	2,781
Oregon	2	1	0	0	0
Utah	1	4	4	5	4,928
Total	38	138	266	68	76,525

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012–concluded**

Note: Owing to the shutdown of the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) from April 8, 2005, to August 2, 2006, the data from the following databases may be subject to backlog data entry and may not be complete: Vernal, Utah.

/a/ Data come from the Bureau of Land Management’s Case Recordation System. Since Fiscal Year 2009 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has recategorized data collected for the last two columns of this table. Before Fiscal Year 2009 the displayed data was categorized as “producible leases,” which included leases with the status of (1) held by actual production, (2) held by allocated production, and (3) held by being located in a producing unit. Since Fiscal Year 2009 the BLM has been reporting the data as “producing leases.” This includes leases with the status of (1) held by actual production and (2) held by allocated production. This categorization will conform data reported by the BLM and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue for producing leases.

/b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data come from AFMSS.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Total as of September 30, 2012 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Federal Coal Leases</u>					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Colorado /b//c//d/	19	25,459	2	1,230	\$1,967,360
Montana /c/	4	5,379	1	2,680	10,650,000
New Mexico	2	6,448	0	0	0
North Dakota /e/	9	7,826	(1)	(160)	0
Oklahoma	7	14,555	0	0	0
Utah /b//d/	13	32,897	1	2,804	998,250
Wyoming /c//f/	41	79,193	6	14,279	1,893,368,649
Total	95	171,757	9	20,833	\$1,906,984,259
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases					
Montana	17	25,744	0	0	\$0
North Dakota /e/	3	2,800	(1)	(275)	0
Utah /b//f//e/	47	46,989	(2)	(4,032)	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming /f//d/	32	62,693	1	40	7,700
Total	100	138,467	(2)	(4,267)	\$7,700
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	4	1,965	0	(232)	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana	5	1,638	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	400	0	0	0
Utah /b/	5	3,527	(1)	(3,675)	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	23	16,356	(1)	(3,907)	\$0

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2012 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Competitive Regional Leases					
Alabama	2	4,497	0	0	\$0
Colorado /d/	15	25,902	0	237	117,540
Kentucky /e/	3	1,688	(2)	(2,070)	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	1,863	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	37	53,567	(2)	(1,833)	\$117,540
Exchange Leases					
Kentucky	1	1,653	0	0	\$0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	4,625	0	0	0
Total	7	15,723	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
Colorado /g/	14	28,802	0	320	\$0
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	6	4,716	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	15	35,806	0	0	0
Total	48	88,147	0	320	\$0
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	4	4,617	0	0	\$0
Colorado /g//b//c//d/	52	82,128	2	1,555	2,084,900
Kentucky /e/	5	4,771	(2)	(2,070)	0
Montana /c/	36	48,477	1	2,680	10,650,000
New Mexico	11	25,432	0	0	0
North Dakota /e/	14	11,026	(2)	(435)	0
Oklahoma	9	16,684	0	0	0
Utah /b//f//d//e/	75	89,992	(2)	(4,903)	998,250
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming /c//f//d/	102	200,369	7	14,319	1,893,376,349
Total	310	484,017	4	11,146	\$1,907,109,499

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2012 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
Total	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Colorado <i>/c/</i>	3	18,462	1	7,572	N/A
Montana <i>/c//e/</i>	3	15,384	1	6,798	N/A
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	2	8,480	1	2,678	N/A
Oklahoma <i>/c/</i>	1	23,241	1	23,241	N/A
Utah	6	5,595	0	0	N/A
Wyoming <i>/c//e/</i>	7	17,873	0	(11,519)	N/A
Total	22	89,035	4	28,770	N/A
Licenses To Mine					
Montana	4	160	0	0	N/A
Total	4	160	0	0	N/A
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado	8	60,640	0	0	N/A
Montana	4	55,765	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	2	34,700	0	0	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah <i>/c//d/</i>	11	103,121	1	7,583	N/A
Wyoming	16	139,147	0	0	N/A
Total	45	406,419	1	7,583	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

Note: Column totals may not appear to be correct because the numbers were rounded after addition.

Statistics concerning Federal coal lease diligent development and continued operation are shown in Table 3-35.

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were authorized as of September 30, 2012. Totals include actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns. These columns provide the net number of new leases, licenses, and permits authorized and LMU actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases, licenses, or LMUs are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources because of the rounding methods used.
- /b/ Values reflect a partial relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2012 and are reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage but not the quantity of leases or LMUs.
- /c/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal licenses, leases, or LMU during Fiscal Year 2012. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.
- /d/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2012, without an additional lease or LMU, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease or LMU. The total bonus bid for the lease modification is shown.
- /e/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2012 and are reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.
- /f/ An increase in the number of leases or LMUs during Fiscal Year 2012, without a corresponding increase in total acreage under leases or LMUs, reflects a segregation of an existing lease or LMU into two separate leases or LMUs.
- /g/ Values reflect a coding correction made in Fiscal Year 2012.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	18	9,988	(1)	(3,865)	N/A
Total	18	9,988	(1)	(3,865)	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	883	0	0	N/A
Idaho /b/	48	31,668	0	300	\$800,000
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Total	53	33,960	0	300	\$800,000
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	N/A
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	840	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,443	0	0	N/A
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	29	10,362	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	7,472	0	0	N/A
Total	32	17,834	0	0	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	96	55,237	0	300	\$800,000
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	2,434	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	720	0	0	N/A
Total	2	3,154	0	0	N/A
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	N/A
Total	4	230	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES,
PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE
APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	N/A
Wyoming /c/	37	43,253	1	0	N/A
Total	40	47,897	1	0	N/A
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	N/A
California	1	1,298	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	N/A
Total	3	1,619	0	0	N/A
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	9	15,324	0	0	N/A
Colorado	8	16,675	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	1	40	(1)	(240)	N/A
Wyoming /b//c/	25	29,630	1	(640)	N/A
Total	43	61,669	0	(880)	N/A
Total Sodium Leases	86	111,185	1	(880)	N/A
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40	0	0	N/A
Total	1	40	0	0	N/A
<u>Sodium Exploration License</u>					
Wyoming	1	1,921	0	0	N/A
Total	1	1,921	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES,
PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE
APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

	<u>Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/</u>		<u>Actions During Fiscal Year</u>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	12	15,432	0	0	N/A
Utah /b/	69	142,513	0	630	N/A
Total	84	163,915	0	630	N/A
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /b/	43	52,509	6	12,521	\$1,903,000
Utah	2	702	0	0	0
Total	46	54,543	6	12,521	\$1,903,000
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /b/	68	91,252	0	2,839	\$432,000
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
Total	77	105,946	0	2,839	\$432,000
Total Potassium Leases	207	324,404	6	15,990	\$2,335,000
<u>Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico	15	34,064	15	34,064	N/A
Total	15	34,064	15	34,064	N/A
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
New Mexico	19	41,999	(15)	(34,064)	N/A
Total	19	41,999	(15)	(34,064)	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES,
PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE
APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

	<u>Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/</u>		<u>Actions During Fiscal Year</u>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Exploration Licenses</u>					
New Mexico	0	0	(1)	(80)	N/A
Total	0	0	(1)	(80)	N/A
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,135	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,135	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Utah	2	68	0	0	N/A
Total	2	68	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477	0	0	N/A
Total	1	477	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /d/	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	18	3,983	0	0	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases</u>					
Colorado	5	776	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	160	0	0	N/A
Total	6	936	0	0	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas /e/</u>					
Colorado	5	24,784	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	N/A
Total	6	29,744	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES,
PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE
APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /f/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	N/A
California	2	800	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	41	0	0	N/A
Illinois	1	183	0	0	N/A
Minnesota	3	4,870	1	5	N/A
Missouri	36	33,623	0	0	N/A
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	N/A
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	N/A
Virginia	1	355	0	0	N/A
Total	53	41,636	1	5	N/A
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /d/	2	314	0	0	N/A
Total	2	314	0	0	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	55	41,950	1	5	N/A
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /f/</u>					
California	2	121	0	0	N/A
Total	2	121	0	0	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /f/</u>					
Idaho	1	78	(1)	(31)	N/A
Michigan	2	1,930	0	0	N/A
Montana	1	102	(2)	(140)	N/A
North Dakota	2	2,726	(7)	(14,085)	N/A
South Carolina	1	92	0	0	N/A
Total	7	4,928	(10)	(14,256)	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES,
PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE
APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /f/</u>					
Minnesota	2	334	1	320	N/A
Total	2	334	1	320	N/A
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /f/</u>					
Minnesota /b/	13	17,312	9	13,385	N/A
Total	13	17,312	9	13,385	N/A
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	1	121	0	0	N/A
Total	1	121	0	0	N/A

/a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits, and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as new leases, licenses, and permits are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, or relinquishments, are in parentheses, and the totals are an arithmetic sum of the increases and decreases.

/b/ Acreage revised, with no change in the corresponding number of leases/permits.

/c/ Number of cases revised, with no change in the corresponding acreage of leases/permits.

/d/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they are not Federal leases.

/e/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified lands for commercial development.

/f/ “Hardrock” refers to minerals that are locatable under the 1872 Mining Law when they occur on public domain lands. These minerals are, however, leasable if they occur on acquired Federal land, or within the national forests in Minnesota. These minerals include copper, nickel, lead, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, gold, silver, garnet, uncommon-variety limestone or clay, platinum, palladium, quartz crystals, semiprecious gemstones, uranium, or other minerals.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Arizona	Clay	2	350	\$175	3	990	\$495
	Sand and Gravel	19	20,171	15,129	19	20,171	15,129
	Stone	112	1,676	7,630	112	1,676	7,630
	State Total	133	22,197	\$22,934	134	22,837	\$23,254
California	Sand and Gravel	16	114	\$38	16	114	\$38
	Soil - Other	3	2,600	1,040	3	2,600	1,040
	Stone	10	10	109	10	10	109
	State Total	29	2,724	\$1,187	29	2,724	\$1,187
Colorado	Sand and Gravel	7	73	\$139	7	73	\$139
	Stone	148	156	2,366	148	156	2,366
	State Total	155	229	\$2,505	155	229	\$2,505
Idaho	Pumice	10	178	\$360	10	178	\$360
	Sand and Gravel	89	28,776	32,199	89	28,776	32,199
	Soil - Other	2	320	672	2	320	672
	Stone	116	490	3,932	116	490	3,932
	State Total	217	29,764	\$37,163	217	29,764	\$37,163
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	1	360	\$3,600	1	360	\$3,600
	Stone	2	1,081	5,944	2	1,081	5,944
	State Total	3	1,441	\$9,544	3	1,441	\$9,544
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	115	206,708	\$162,483	106	187,798	\$145,690
	Soil - Other	2	20	14	2	20	14
	Stone	12	44	526	12	44	526
	State Total	129	206,772	\$163,023	120	187,862	\$146,230

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded							
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	222	271,157	\$806,404	222	271,157	\$806,404
	Pumice	4	81	78	4	81	78
	Sand and Gravel	58	30,795	51,832	59	30,815	51,843
	Stone	8	19	113	11	23	169
	State Total	292	302,052	\$858,427	296	302,076	\$858,494
Oregon /g/	Pumice	5	1,640	\$1,226	5	1,640	\$1,226
	Sand and Gravel	44	18,613	15,519	43	17,923	14,656
	Stone	86	30,155	18,828	84	29,155	17,773
	State Total	135	50,408	\$35,573	132	48,718	\$33,655
Utah	Clay	1	150	\$60	1	150	\$60
	Pumice	51	7,051	3,483	51	7,051	3,483
	Sand and Gravel	53	33,108	17,566	53	33,108	17,566
	Soil - Other	11	447	253	11	447	253
	Stone	222	3,622	23,624	222	3,292	23,338
	State Total	338	44,378	\$44,986	338	44,048	\$44,700
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	30	12,777	\$10,343	30	12,777	\$10,343
	Soil - Other	1	1	5	1	1	5
	Stone	29	257	8,654	29	257	8,654
	State Total	60	13,035	\$19,002	60	13,035	\$19,002
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		1,491	673,000	\$1,194,344	1,484	652,734	\$1,175,734

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	21	88,045	\$178,811	13	83,648	\$122,883
	Stone	11	40,500	116,700	3	31,844	101,018
	State Total	32	128,545	\$295,511	16	115,492	\$223,901
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	9	181,525	\$238,000	106	11,945	\$17,652
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	9	228	175
	Stone	6	678,439	1,106,500	60	113,229	202,031
	State Total	15	859,964	\$1,344,500	175	125,402	\$219,858
California	Pumice	1	38,168	\$37,500	2	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	15	1,077,637	1,165,552	136	595,732	630,073
	Soil - Other	1	6,230	5,607	0	0	0
	Stone	5	47,394	32,152	0	0	0
	State Total	22	1,169,429	\$1,240,811	138	595,732	\$630,073
Colorado	Calcium	1	17,571	\$15,300	2	22,733	\$19,607
	Clay	0	0	0	4	860	608
	Sand and Gravel	3	8,075	9,424	16	312,840	508,660
	Soil - Other	1	21,246	2,100	13	11,723	3,279
	Stone	5	15,550	14,765	20	21,471	33,762
	State Total	10	62,442	\$41,589	55	369,627	\$565,916
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	5	740	\$719	6	3,167	\$5,149
	Stone	5	10,988	83,250	14	46,892	44,600
	State Total	10	11,728	\$83,969	20	50,059	\$49,749

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	8	84,950	\$91,502	1	200	\$200
	State Total	8	84,950	\$91,502	1	200	\$200
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	50	1,505,075	\$1,475,080	539	1,556,092	\$1,645,428
	Soil - Other	3	2,040	1,224	6	0	0
	Stone	6	3,158	6,800	36	58,116	73,656
	State Total	59	1,510,273	\$1,483,104	581	1,614,208	\$1,719,084
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	309	564,532	\$1,951,282	309	544,872	\$1,882,472
	Clay	4	90,981	130,289	13	56,268	83,949
	Pumice	2	461,010	272,220	29	100,864	105,162
	Sand and Gravel	9	635,544	860,342	126	472,645	616,942
	Soil - Other	33	290,408	205,611	43	38,346	39,366
	Stone	4	2,174	3,546	30	47,484	56,758
	State Total	361	2,044,649	\$3,423,290	550	1,260,479	\$2,784,649
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	1	50,000	\$45,000	2	2,373	\$2,415
	State Total	1	50,000	\$45,000	2	2,373	\$2,415
Utah	Pumice	1	45,801	\$22,500	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	2	225,110	121,500	48	102,598	55,633
	Stone	6	14,781	51,120	59	318,420	287,140
	State Total	9	285,692	\$195,120	107	421,018	\$342,773
Wyoming /h/	Calcium	2	13,588	\$14,616	5	9,907	\$10,656
	Sand and Gravel	23	1,917,558	1,313,520	136	377,927	290,064
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	13	6,463	8,214
	Stone	10	2,455,990	5,399,408	112	2,100,227	1,235,523
	State Total	35	4,387,136	\$6,727,544	266	2,494,524	\$1,544,457
Total Exclusive Sales		562	10,594,808	\$14,971,940	1,911	7,049,114	\$8,083,075

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	8	1,100,050	\$2,200,100	10	531,260	\$661,717
	State Total	8	1,100,050	\$2,200,100	10	531,260	\$661,717
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	7	207,040	\$229,596	11	52,396	\$52,787
	Stone	1	100,000	45,000	0	0	0
	State Total	8	307,040	\$274,596	11	52,396	\$52,787
California	Sand and Gravel	3	92,000	\$55,000	1	13,755	\$10,316
	Stone	1	8,624	7,500	0	0	0
	State Total	4	100,624	\$62,500	1	13,755	\$10,316
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	2	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	3	59,462	65,404	22	89,171	71,149
	Stone	0	0	0	2	186	259
	State Total	3	59,462	\$65,404	26	89,357	\$71,408
Idaho	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	600	\$1,200
	Pumice	2	60,000	212,500	10	565	1,978
	Sand and Gravel	17	413,050	465,378	93	64,104	51,805
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	4	250	200
	Stone	7	1,076,000	1,062,500	24	62,690	143,381
	State Total	26	1,549,050	\$1,740,378	132	128,209	\$198,564
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	7	464,900	\$322,510
	Soil – Other	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Stone	0	0	0	1	0	0
	State Total	0	0	\$0	9	464,900	\$322,510

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free Use Permits—concluded							
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	30	1,344,550	\$985,085	42	72,485	\$45,321
	Soil - Other	2	18,081	12,765	4	1	1
	Stone	3	32,251	27,400	4	1,966	2,725
	State Total	35	1,394,882	\$1,025,250	50	74,452	\$48,047
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	15	113,690	\$280,140	14	69,424	\$236,855
	Sand and Gravel	5	275,400	286,900	3	0	0
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	4	21	16
	Stone	1	1	6	1	1	6
	State Total	21	389,091	\$567,046	22	69,446	\$236,877
Oregon /g/	Pumice	1	5,000	\$3,750	1	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	8	83,840	60,088	5	5,696	9,113
	Stone	9	530,200	313,380	15	132,215	143,084
	State Total	18	619,040	\$377,218	21	137,911	\$152,197
Utah	Calcium	0	0	\$0	1	500	\$200
	Clay	1	1,000	500	0	0	0
	Pumice	2	24,428	12,000	1	198	98
	Sand and Gravel	4	125,000	66,900	7	7,742	4,259
	Soil – Other	0	0	0	1	300	120
	Stone	3	38,441	22,633	1	480	254
	State Total	10	188,869	\$102,033	11	9,220	\$4,931
Wyoming /h/	Calcium	0	0	\$0	1	500	\$475
	Sand and Gravel	13	641,243	640,896	42	274,782	260,077
	Soil - Other	1	35	32	0	0	0
	Stone	1	2,156	2,363	0	0	0
	State Total	15	643,434	\$643,291	43	275,282	\$260,552

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /d/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /d/</i>	<i>Value</i>
Total Free Use		148	6,351,542	\$7,057,816	336	1,846,188	\$2,019,906
Grand Total		2,201	17,619,350	\$23,224,100	3,731	9,548,036	\$11,278,715

Note: Materials were disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 367).

/a/ The data have been aggregated into eight standard material groups.

/b/ New disposals this year showing the total quantity and value over the full term of the authorization.

/c/ Reports show quantity and dollar values of production this year from all new and previously issued sale contracts and permits.

/d/ Includes sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data have been converted automatically to cubic yards.

/e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.

/f/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/g/ Includes Washington.

/h/ Includes Nebraska.

Source: The BLM's Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS) automated databases.

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2012

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>
Nevada	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	236	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; USFS = U.S. Forest Service. A mineral patent application may contain more than one claim or mill site.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Closed /b/	Claims Held under FHFC /c/	Active Claims at Year End
Alaska	122,617	434	123,051	8,759	408	10	8,656
Arizona	163,952	6,441	170,393	41,914	4,070	54	43,340
California	303,512	5,124	308,636	20,148	2,971	45	21,305
Colorado	281,983	2,071	284,054	12,880	1,425	24	12,075
Eastern States /d/	10,998	0	10,998	4	1	0	6
Idaho	205,854	4,955	210,809	21,018	981	20	21,760
Montana /e/	225,211	2,491	227,702	16,244	985	12	16,378
Nevada	1,059,721	24,626	1,084,347	195,991	5,069	0	199,738
New Mexico /f/	190,728	2,444	193,172	11,922	2,269	15	12,023
Oregon /g/	167,757	1,626	169,383	8,465	1,023	6	8,687
Utah	405,732	4,410	410,142	20,142	1,957	0	19,852
Wyoming /h/	309,110	3,367	312,477	42,694	2,022	51	42,320
Total	3,447,175	57,989	3,505,164	400,181	23,181	237	406,140

Note: The column titled “Active Claims at Year End” is derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that are held under First Half of the Mineral Entry Final Certificate (FHFC), those for which the required annual maintenance fee payment was made, and those that are held under a waiver from the payment of the annual maintenance fees. Therefore, Active Claims at Year End cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented. Additionally, the number of claims in this column may increase, as some of the States are still in the process of updating the automated database with annual maintenance fee payments and waiver information.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

- /a/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, annual maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity on the land contained within the claim or site.
- /b/ Represents actions taken during the fiscal year to close case files. Cases are closed when a patent is issued for the mining claim or site, the claim is relinquished, or the claim is declared abandoned and void, or null and void, pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Cases closed during any one fiscal year also include claims or sites that were considered forfeited or abandoned in previous years but that were not actually adjudicated until the present fiscal year.
- /c/ Mining claims or sites held under FHFC for a mineral patent application.
- /d/ Includes all States bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.
- /f/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- /g/ Includes Washington.
- /h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM's Legacy Rehost System 2000 (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS) automated databases.

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2005
THROUGH 2012**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alaska	10	87	5	46	30	5	5	11
Arizona	41	51	84	70	72	85	130	79
California	26	5	13	14	24	35	21	21
Colorado	0	85	154	35	16	24	16	14
Idaho	8	7	8	11	25	18	18	11
Montana /b/	31	5	7	12	12	6	8	14
Nevada	146	207	136	149	233	217	318	276
New Mexico /c/	16	5	4	5	14	19	20	21
Oregon /d/	0	17	22	30	53	60	56	55
Utah	25	37	40	37	29	20	26	25
Wyoming /e/	5	30	35	34	19	33	39	43
Total	308	536	508	443	527	522	657	570

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2005 THROUGH 2012—continued

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /f/							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alaska	6	83	9	27	13	1	3	9
Arizona	14	27	8	5	3	8	6	6
California	6	12	5	13	19	9	14	12
Colorado	0	0	2	0	3	4	3	3
Idaho	6	15	5	4	3	5	3	4
Montana /b/	4	12	0	4	2	1	0	2
Nevada	22	11	11	16	37	46	50	49
New Mexico /c/	3	6	0	3	2	3	3	2
Oregon /d/	0	5	3	6	7	3	6	7
Utah	8	4	6	13	7	3	3	5
Wyoming /e/	2	80	3	4	4	12	9	10
Total	71	255	52	95	100	95	100	109

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2005 THROUGH 2012—concluded

- /a/ Notices, including amendments and modifications to existing notices, submitted to the BLM for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.301).
- /b/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.
- /c/ Includes Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas.
- /d/ Includes Washington.
- /e/ Includes Nebraska.
- /f/ Plans submitted to the BLM for operations under Wilderness Review (43 CFR 3802.1-1); plans submitted, including modifications and amendments to existing plans, for areas of public lands where the cumulative surface disturbance will exceed 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.401 and 3809.430); and plans submitted for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission of Private Helium		Helium Produced from Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
2008	1,871	\$111,375	1,129	\$6,034	1,310	\$8,130	3,710	\$28,350
2009	1,116	68,269	670	5,995	1,194	7,562	3,317	11,158
2010	2,305	146,877	466	6,121	1,270	8,428	3,642	15,576
2011	2,300	168,150	403	6,676	1,373	10,423	3,350	15,834
2012	2,253	169,407	1,277	6,514	1,371	10,406	3,888	11,261

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all *helium* volumes are in million cubic feet (14.65 pounds-force per square inch absolute [psia] and 60 degrees F.); all *natural gas/liquids* volumes are in thousand decatherms (14.73 psia and 60 degrees F.). BLM operating expenses for the Federal Helium Program are deducted from revenues. All operations are financed through nonappropriated funds.

/a/ Figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. Fiscal Year 2012 open market sales of helium were 2,100 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$159,075,000, whereas in-kind sales were 153 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$10,332,184.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. *Government* helium in storage as of the end of September 2012 was 11.4 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The storage contracts provide for the collection of contract fees, pipeline connect fees, and reservoir management fees based on stored volumes and the storage activity conducted by the contract holder. The transportation and storage of private company helium serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the private helium purification plants.

/d/ Volumes reported are based upon helium contained in gross gas handled and represents only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from Federal land.

/e/ Includes revenues for Federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based on value received and volume of helium extracted.

/f/ Figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids (NGL) sales. The Fiscal Year 2012 Volume Sold and Sales Receipts shown are the latest available and are estimates.

Sources: Helium Operations Statistical Reports, BLM Collections and Billings System, and BLM Management Information System.

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases <i>/b/</i>	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous <i>/c/</i>	Total
May 20, 1785– June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881–1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891–1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901–1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911–1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921–1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931–1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941–1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951–1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961–1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971–1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981–1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991–2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001–2010	3,358,495,651 /e/	235,171,573	3,263,957	364,994,746	429,539,231	1,092,712,260 /f/	5,484,177,418
2011	20,817,020 /e/	19,397,187	53,281	11,182,677	64,138,991	129,089,541 /f/	244,678,697
2012	22,859,534 /e/	21,654,166	33,715	12,805,185	65,776,392	154,547,971 /f/	277,676,963
Total	\$3,975,314,178	\$5,276,549,855	\$389,075,942	\$58,558,397,684	\$822,514,266	\$3,975,600,530	\$72,997,452,455

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2012—concluded**

Note: Includes the collections of the BLM and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785–1946) and the Grazing Service (1934–1946). For annual data for 1881–1946, see the *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data for 1947–1961, see the *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data for 1962–1970, 1971–1980, 1981–1990, 1991–2000, and 2001–2010, see the *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, respectively.

- /a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.
- /b/ The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) as of October 1, 1983. Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts from the National Petroleum Reserve–Alaska and for royalties from the South Half of Red River, Oklahoma were transferred to MMS as of October 1, 2007. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents; rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Project lands. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases before their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.
- /c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other, miscellaneous sources.
- /d/ NOSR receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were included in BLM collections beginning in Fiscal Year 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.
- /e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$85,088,754 in Fiscal Year 2002; \$281,261,484 in Fiscal Year 2003; \$530,531,906 in Fiscal Year 2004; \$1,154,676,205 in Fiscal Year 2005; \$782,751,463 in Fiscal Year 2006; \$41,975,616 in Fiscal Year 2007; \$27,044,602 in Fiscal Year 2008; \$10,713,797 in Fiscal Year 2009; \$11,867,278 in Fiscal Year 2010; \$6,833,475 in Fiscal Year 2011; and \$7,766,644 in Fiscal Year 2012.
- /f/ Includes Application for Permit To Drill collections of \$22,052,000 in Fiscal Year 2008; \$21,200,400 in Fiscal Year 2009; \$27,142,500 in Fiscal Year 2010; \$31,227,184 in Fiscal Year 2011; and \$34,261,500 in Fiscal Year 2012.

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	275,255	0	307,910	0	0	0
Arizona	262,632	75	948,335	351,504	152,967	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1,392,393	268,553	743,245	107,424	106,052	0
Colorado	1,196,440	39,477	464,950	497,498	61,640	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	(52)	0	0	0
Idaho	76,028	(42,598)	231,337	1,374,301	39,303	0
Indiana	0	0	(71)	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,194	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	4,377	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	(126)	0	0	0
Montana	1,884,906	602,375	215,879	1,062,007	233,489	521,265
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1,725	0
Nevada	1,039,054	27,267	10,649,922 /b/	1,874,197	12,320	0
New Mexico	3,109,833	48,137	4,297,665	1,652,644	274,913	31,540
North Dakota	2,850	0	7,643	0	12,402	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	130	0
Oregon	67,142	20,238,229	338,376	1,090,293	40,710	8,187
South Dakota	0	33,747	20	212	180,460	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	743,399	12,701	690,381	1,139,825	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	39,927	385,681	1,600,485	0	42,350	0
Wisconsin	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Wyoming	2,714,132	40,522	2,358,258	1,375,147	643,096	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$12,805,185	\$21,654,166	\$22,859,534	\$10,525,052	\$1,801,557	\$560,992

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Percent	9.06%	15.31%	16.17%	7.44%	1.27%	0.40%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$65,776,392					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	\$34,261,500					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$36,230,011					
Grand Total	\$149,073,088	\$21,654,166	\$22,859,534	\$10,525,052	\$1,801,557	\$560,992

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$328	\$0	\$0	\$328
Alaska	540	272,415	111,344	314,159	6,491	1,288,114
Arizona	931	10,596,072	245,588	1,464,512	843	14,023,459
Arkansas	300	0	0	0	0	300
California	650	17,929,759	134,452	3,621,085	9,861	24,313,474
Colorado	1,337	1,768,007	35,861	569,964	752	4,635,926
Delaware	50	0	0	0	0	50
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	116	116
Florida	100	480	0	0	0	528
Idaho	13,274	1,948,833	37,996	786,507	76,657	4,541,638
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	(71)
Iowa	100	0	0	0	0	100
Louisiana	100	0	0	0	0	1,294
Michigan	50	0	0	0	0	50
Minnesota	550	0	1,300	0	0	6,227
Mississippi	10	0	0	0	0	10
Missouri	160	0	0	0	0	34
Montana	2,210	260,745	58,395	382,530	1,075	5,224,876 /e/
Nebraska	0	179	0	0	0	1,904
Nevada	1,302	7,742,420	118,502	3,641,559	8,429	25,114,972
New Mexico	3,099	2,738,231	6,612	461,802	(118)	12,624,358 /e/
North Dakota	120	891	0	0	0	23,906
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	127	257
Oregon	771	1,493,350	109,173	2,523,073	277,907	26,187,211 /f/
South Dakota	110	13,586	0	0	46	228,181
Texas	0	0	0	0	1	1
Utah	2,563	2,933,515	20,263	3,061,573	11,162	8,615,382
Virginia	0	0	0	61,515	296	61,811
Washington	40	108,279	11,368	0	141	2,188,271
Wisconsin	120	19,417	0	0	250	20,787
Wyoming	5,228	4,882,057	30,371	254,134	2,621	12,305,566
Total Operating Revenue	\$33,715	\$52,708,236	\$921,553	\$17,142,413	\$396,657	\$141,409,060

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	0.03%	37.27%	0.65%	12.12%	0.28%	100.0%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$65,776,392
Application for Permit To Drill Fees						\$34,261,500
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$36,230,011
Grand Total	\$33,715	\$52,708,236	\$921,553	\$17,142,413	\$396,657	\$277,676,963

- /a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the ONRR or the MMS may be found on the ONRR's website at <http://www.onrr.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$7,766,644.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,455,528 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$64,320,864.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, service charges, and road maintenance of \$35,463,526; interest received from delinquent debt of \$14,321; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$717,513; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$34,651.
- /e/ Includes Land Utilization Project lands purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$2,422,663.
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$19,228,680, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$1,628,456, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$5,330,075.

Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$275,255	\$0	\$275,255
Arizona	262,632	0	262,632
California	1,392,430	0	1,392,430
Colorado	1,127,781	68,621	1,196,402
Idaho	76,028	0	76,028
Louisiana	1,194	0	1,194
Montana	39,530	1,845,377	1,884,907
Nevada	1,039,054	0	1,039,054
New Mexico	3,108,458	1,375	3,109,833
North Dakota	2,850	0	2,850
Oregon	67,142	0	67,142
Utah	743,399	0	743,399
Washington	39,927	0	39,927
Wyoming	2,687,177	26,955	2,714,132
Total	\$10,862,857	\$1,942,328	\$12,805,185

Note: This table shows Bureau of Land Management receipts under the special laws listed below. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are administered by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS).

BLM receipts are collected under the following authorities:

Oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191 Land Utilization lands (Executive Order 10046), Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (Executive Order 10787).

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2012**

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act		Other	Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits		
Alaska	\$4,740	\$78,329	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$83,069
Arizona	37,936	131,316	43,938	76,484	0	289,674
California	40,472	696,196	13,428	53,026	0	803,122
Colorado	20,177	572,577	62,187	30,820	0	685,761
Florida	(2)	0	0	0	0	(2)
Idaho	7,550	38,014	171,788	19,650	0	237,002
Indiana	(3)	0	0	0	0	(3)
Louisiana	0	597	0	0	0	597
Minnesota	175	0	0	0	0	175
Missouri	(5)	0	0	0	0	(5)
Montana	32,730	477,953	132,751	116,744	132,946 /a/	893,124
Nebraska	0	0	0	863	0	863
Nevada	958,693 /b/	519,527	234,275	6,160	0	1,718,655
New Mexico	173,832	1,554,573	206,580	137,457	7,885 /a/	2,080,327
North Dakota	306	1,425	0	6,201	0	7,932

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act		Other	Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits		
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65	\$0	\$65
Oregon	22,056	33,571	136,287	20,355	32,561,523 /c/	32,773,792
South Dakota	1,351	0	27	90,230	0	91,608
Utah	28,125	371,700	142,478	0	(10)	542,293
Washington	79,447	19,963	0	21,175	0	120,585
Wisconsin	40	0	0	0	0	40
Wyoming	95,951	1,357,066	171,893	321,548	0	1,946,458
Total	\$1,503,571	\$5,852,807	\$1,315,632	\$900,778	\$32,702,344	\$42,275,132

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2012 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2013.

Some amounts may appear incorrect owing to rounding.

/a/ Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from Land Utilization land grazing and the sale of other resources.

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2012—concluded**

- /b/ There were no Clark County land sales in Fiscal Year 2012 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$842,271, which includes direct payments at time of sale by the purchaser to State and local governments. There were no land sales for Lincoln County in Fiscal Year 2012; therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2000. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.
- /c/ Fiscal Year 2012 90 percent amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$32,295,426), and Fiscal Year 2012 90 percent amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$266,096). This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C (\$3,441,864) and for CBWR (\$43,060) that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for county projects. Appropriations are authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) as amended by Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 905. The authority for the potential sequestration is Section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Source of Receipts	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /c/	\$4,229,991	\$977,477	\$5,852,807	\$1,744,910	\$12,805,185
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	65,776,392	0	0	65,776,392
Sales of Public Land /d/	1,869,457	0	98,598	496,884	2,464,939
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	9,397,407	1,520,691	562,702	2,776,173	14,256,973
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	33,715	33,715
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	11,149,705 /f/	32,295,426	(24,216,451)	19,228,680
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	681,087 /f/	266,096	681,273	1,628,456
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	6,924,373	842,271	0	7,766,644
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	900,778	900,778	0	1,801,556
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	5,262,526	1,315,632	3,946,895	10,525,053
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	2,003,648	1,824	50,182,612	52,188,084
Recreation Fees	0	17,142,414	0	0	17,142,414
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g//h/	0	276,382	138,192	138,191	552,765
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	35,538,915	0	691,096	36,230,011
Rent of Land /g/	0	1,612	806	881,491	883,909
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	34,261,500	0	0	34,261,500
Other /g/	0	0	0	130,687	130,687
Total	\$15,496,855	\$182,417,500	\$42,275,132	\$37,487,476	\$277,676,963

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2012
–concluded**

Notes: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2012 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2013.

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes \$1,859,378 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; \$10,945,807 from other lands.
- /d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /e/ The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq) as amended by Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 905 requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2012 receipts, resulting in a negative amount as shown in “U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds” column. The authority for the potential sequestration is Section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit control Act of 1985 as Amended by Public Law 112-25, 125 Stat. 241. Due to the potential sequestration, these payments were made for 90 percent of the total payments.
- /f/ This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C (\$3,441,864) and for the CBWR (\$43,060) that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for county projects, according to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) as amended by Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 905. The authority for the potential sequestration is Section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by Public Law 112-25, 1245 Stat. 241, as amended by Public Law 112-25, 125 Stat. 241. Owing to the potential sequestration, these payments were made for 90 percent of the total payments.
- /g/ Excludes O&C and CBWR receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes Rent of Land and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) Land Utilization lands; excludes Rights-of-Way rent, as well as Mineral Leases and Permits.
- /i/ Non-Operating Revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2012**

	Mineral Leasing Act	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$77,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,969	\$0	\$79,226
Arizona	130,718	76,562	54,692	0	45,922	0	307,894
California	656,280	57,651	15,102	0	75,813	0	804,846
Colorado	563,984	29,592	60,276	15,634	22,530	0	692,016
Florida	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Idaho	38,014	21,039	173,234	0	44,290	0	276,577
Louisiana	597	0	0	0	0	0	597
Montana	13,453	105,329	135,383	0	27,834	754,344 /a/	1,036,343
Nebraska	0	833	0	0	0	0	833
Nevada	520,903	6,310	240,642	0	115,837	842,271 /b/	1,725,963
New Mexico	1,554,848	136,574	219,850	15	154,981	7,503 /a/	2,073,771
North Dakota	1,562	7,177	0	0	28	0	8,767
Oklahoma	0	64	0	0	0	0	64
Oregon	33,571	21,625	131,914	0	5,536	40,037,161 /c/	40,229,807
South Dakota	0	80,152	22	0	340	0	80,514
Utah	367,424	0	132,520	0	49,990	0	549,934
Washington	19,963	22,451	0	0	27,580	0	69,994
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	2,946	0	2,946
Wyoming	1,327,124	321,613	164,804	89,424	71,156	0	1,974,121
Total	\$5,305,698	\$886,972	\$1,328,439	\$105,073	\$646,754	\$41,641,279	\$49,914,215

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2012--concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2012. By contrast, Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program, and Table 3-29, Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund, show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2012 (October 2011 through September 2012) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2013.

/a/ Land Utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).

/b/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$842,271. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.

/c/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from "on or before September 30" to "as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year," according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000. This change was effective for the Fiscal Year 2001 payments, which were made in Fiscal Year 2002. For Fiscal Year 2011 receipts paid in Fiscal Year 2012, a total of \$3,726,917 of the \$40,037,161 is money that was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Disposition of Gross Receipts			Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
			Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
MINERAL LEASES and PERMITS							
Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands							
Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, 41 Stat. 437, and Potash Mining Act of Feb. 7, 1927, 44 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 191 (and) Public Law 97-94, relating to leases on acquired military lands, 95 Stat. 1205; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0			
Public Domain (Alaska)							
Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958, and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of Dec. 18, 1971, 72 Stat. 339; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0					
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
Conservation of Timber on O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937, ch. 876, Title II, 50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181f; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor's Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	50.0 /a/	10.0		40.0			

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**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands								
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq.; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor's Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	50.0 /a/	10.0		40.0				
Choctaw–Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma								
Act of June 28, 1944, ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes, 58 Stat. 484–5; 16 U.S.C. 151			100.0					
LU Lands (Section 3)								
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0			
LU Lands (Section 15)								
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0			

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
LU Lands (Section 3)								
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
LU Lands (Section 15)								
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
Shoshone–Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming								
Act of May 19, 1947, ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes, 61 Stat. 102; 25 U.S.C. 611			100.0					
Acquired Lands other than Military Lands								
Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of Aug. 7, 1947, 61 Stat. 913; 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/							

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
State Selected Lands (except Alaska)								
Act of Sept. 14, 1960, relating to State selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit, 74 Stat. 1024; 43 U.S.C. 852			100.0					
Naval Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease								
Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109-58, 119 Stat. 596, Sec. 332								100.0
Permit Processing Improvement								
Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109-58, 119 Stat. 725								100.0

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>LAND and MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)</u>								
Oregon and California Grant Lands								
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 /c/						/d/	
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands								
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 /e/						/d/	

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /f/								
Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 406, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	20.0		76.0			/d/	
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; amended by 2010 Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public Law 111-212— July 29, 2010 124 Stat. 2339, Sec. 3007(a) Section 205(d) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2304(d))	4.0							96.0

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /f/								
Acts of Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 547; June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 60; Mar. 3, 1845, 5 Stat. 788, 790; Aug. 6, 1846, 9 Stat. 58, 179; Feb. 26, 1857, 11 Stat. 167; Feb. 14, 1859, 11 Stat. 384; Feb. 28, 1859, 11 Stat. 388; and Mar. 21, 1864, 13 Stat. 32; 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	96.0					/d/	
Bureauwide Land Transactions								
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; amended by 2010 Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public Law 111–212— July 29, 2010 124 Stat. 2339, Sec. 3007(a) Section 205(d) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2304(d))	4.0							96.0

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**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
LU Lands								
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	/h/							
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects)								
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0 /i/				
Townsites on Reclamation Projects								
Act of Apr. 16, 1906, ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects, 34 Stat. 116; 43 U.S.C. 561, 562	5.0			95.0 /j/				

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Nevada Land Sales								
Public Law 96-586, relating to disposal of Federal lands, 94 Stat. 3382; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0						
Public Law 105-263, Oct. 19, 1998, Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000 /k/	15.0							85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000	15.0							85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act, Public Law 106-362, Oct. 27, 2000	15.0							85.0
Owyhee Land								
2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Public Law 111-11 (Section 1505), 123 Stat. 1039	4.0							96.0

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 3)</u>	12.5	37.5			50.0			
Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only)								
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i								
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)								
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0			
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)								
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
Public Domain and LU Lands (Range Improvement Fee)								
(Same as public domain and LU lands above)					100.0 / /			

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Public Domain (Alaska)								
Act of Mar. 4, 1927, ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska, 44 Stat. 1452; 43 U.S.C. 316h	/m/							
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)								
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0				
Leased Lands								
Act of June 23, 1938, ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district, 52 Stat. 1033; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100.0 /n/						
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 15)</u>								
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/								
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0				50.0			

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
LU Lands (Total Receipts)								
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0			
LU Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)								
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
Oregon and California Grant Lands								
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 /c/ /e/							

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands								
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 /e/						/d/	
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)								
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0				
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>								
(Not specifically designated by law)		100.0						

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**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

- Note: Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS), predecessor of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rentals under the Mineral Leasing Act.
- /a/ Washington, DC, Solicitor Opinion, December 9, 1985, states that Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) distribution applies to the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land revenues from oil, gas, and minerals.
 - /b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.
 - /c/ For Fiscal Year 2012, secure rural school appropriations are authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), as amended by Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 905. The authority for the potential sequestration is Section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by Public Law 112-25, 125 Stat. 241. For fiscal years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393. Payments are made from “any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, special account, or permanent operating funds, received by the Federal Government from activities by the Bureau of Land Management...on the applicable Federal land; and...to the extent of any shortfall, out of any amounts in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.” Before Public Law 106-393 was enacted, “special payments” to counties for fiscal years 1994 through 2000 were made as required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993. Payments were a declining percentage of the annual average of payments to counties made during the 5-year period consisting of fiscal years 1986 through 1990. Before that, payments were made under authority of the acts of 1937 and 1939. Under those acts, O&C counties were entitled to 75 percent of receipts collected from O&C grant lands. However, in 1953 the counties offered to return one-third of their share (or 25 percent of total receipts) to the United States for the development and management of the O&C lands. From 1953 until 1960, Congress appropriated some or all of these subsection (b) receipts for development, protection, and management of the O&C lands. From 1961 through 1981, an amount equal to the full 25 percent of receipts collected was appropriated by Congress for management and development of the O&C lands under the “Oregon and California Grant Lands” appropriation.
 - /d/ The Federal share of the monies received from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is available without further appropriation in the BLM’s Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (43 U.S.C. 1736a, Public Law 102-381, October 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 1376). A share of revenues from the sale of timber released under Section 2001(k) of the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act is available to the BLM in the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration fund, which was established by Public Law 104-134, dated April 26, 1996.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—concluded**

- /e/ Amount to counties is available for payment on receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the General Fund. Special payments to counties for fiscal years 1994 through 2003 are required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for fiscal years 2001 through 2006, counties were required to make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” was equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments from Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999. Public Law 110-28, dated May 25, 2007, extended payments for Fiscal Year 2007. For fiscal years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393.
- /f/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.
- /g/ Payment to States represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).
- /h/ Distribution is the same as shown for Land Utilization (LU) lands mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Payment to the Reclamation Fund is made after deducting sale costs or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.
- /j/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay sale costs from the Reclamation Fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM before transfer to the Reclamation Fund.
- /k/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85 percent) in U.S. Treasury securities.
- /l/ Range improvement fees are appropriated and available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
- /m/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the State.
- /n/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$1,179,045	\$28,865	\$1,207,910
Arizona	7,393,677	170,205	7,563,882
California	3,018,610	155,320	3,173,930
Colorado	1,938,912	55,445	1,994,357
Eastern States	1,670	0	1,670
Idaho	3,185,338	126,475	3,311,813
Montana	1,867,391	77,885	1,945,276
Nevada	32,568,766	537,796	33,106,562
New Mexico	2,246,018	60,915	2,306,933
Oregon	1,249,952	67,267	1,317,219
Utah	3,919,674	103,745	4,023,419
Wyoming	5,751,811	71,610	5,823,421
Total	\$64,320,864	\$1,455,528	\$65,776,392

Note: The Interior Department and Further Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-74, December 23, 2011), authorized the Bureau of Land Management to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$36,696,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$36,696,000 are deposited to the General Fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**

Receipts								
Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2010 and Prior Years' Activity:								
Auction Sales	13,041.31	\$2,790,122,611.00	\$—	\$2,786,620,111.00	\$139,331,005.55	\$272,012,011.10	\$—	\$2,375,277,094.35
Direct Sales	15,444.81	118,942,879.40	—	118,943,397.20	4,369,737.72	8,739,475.40	—	105,834,184.08
Clark County CMA	5,067.98	101,648,145.09	—	101,648,145.09	5,082,186.21	—	10,164,372.50	86,401,586.38
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	—	(200.00)	—	2,158,900.02	—	—	—	2,158,900.02
FY 2010 and Prior Years' Totals	38,671.27	\$3,093,880,185.49	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,021,502,303.31	\$152,377,788.48	\$287,941,203.50	\$10,164,372.50	\$2,571,018,938.83
FY 2011 Activity:								
Direct Sales	917.47	\$666,087.61	\$—	\$666,087.61	\$33,404.46	\$66,808.92	\$—	\$565,874.23
Clark County CMA Sale – August 2010 On-Line	— 5.00	5,709,887.57 457,500.00	— —	5,709,887.57 457,500.00	285,494.35 22,875.00	— 45,750.00	570,988.74 —	4,853,404.48 388,875.00
FY 2011 Totals	922.47	\$6,833,475.18	\$—	\$6,833,475.18	\$341,773.81	\$112,558.92	\$570,988.74	\$5,808,153.71
FY 2012 Activity:								
Clark County CMA (7/11–9/11)	—	\$1,934,614.99	\$—	\$1,934,614.99	\$96,730.74	\$—	\$193,461.49	\$1,644,422.76
Clark County CMA (10/11–12/11)	—	1,184,325.60	—	1,184,325.60	59,216.28	—	118,432.56	1,006,676.76
Clark County CMA (1/12–3/12)	—	976,156.08	—	976,156.08	48,807.78	—	97,615.60	829,732.70
Clark County CMA (4/12–6/12)	—	1,520,046.82	—	1,520,046.82	76,002.30	—	152,004.68	1,292,039.84
Sealed Bid Sale	480.00	10,560,000.00	—	2,132,000.00	—	—	—	2,132,000.00
Direct Sales	—	19,501.00	—	19,501.00	—	—	—	19,501.00
FY 2012 Totals	480.00	\$16,194,644.49	\$—	\$7,766,644.49	\$280,757.10	\$—	\$561,514.33	\$6,924,373.06
Inception to Date Totals	40,073.74	\$3,116,908,305.16	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,036,102,422.98	\$153,000,319.39	\$288,053,762.42	\$11,296,875.57	\$2,583,751,465.60
Plus: Interest Redeemed–Inception to Date								\$322,716,707.97
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$2,906,468,173.57

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

	Expenditures						Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
	Bureau of Land Management	USDA Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	
Land							
Original Obligation	\$189,886,747.30	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$291,491,024.84	
Disbursements Inception to Date	111,460,059.93	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	152,641,111.90	\$152,641,111.90
De-obligation of Funds	78,362,344.00	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	138,785,569.57	
Transfer of Funds	—	97,876,383.89	65,335.00	338,689.20	—	98,280,408.09	98,280,408.09
Outstanding Obligations	64,343.37	—	—	—	—	64,343.37	64,343.37
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$119,790,997.78	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$334,722,316.45	
Disbursements Inception to Date	57,474,439.28	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	85,884,290.40	—	157,181,274.80	\$157,181,274.80
De-obligation of Funds	29,253,696.12	42,253,903.48	21,359,012.05	22,840,296.72	2,857,826.00	118,564,734.37	
Transfer of Funds	—	66,062,113.60	61,696,346.10	71,436,737.00	14,149,502.90	213,344,699.60	213,344,699.60
Outstanding Obligations	33,062,862.38	—	1,156,621.35	24,756,823.55	—	58,976,307.28	58,976,307.28
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$97,924,426.88	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$153,807,734.34	
Disbursements Inception to Date	54,615,089.76	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,301,953.33	85,171,296.45	\$85,171,296.45
De-obligation of Funds	20,024,100.09	9,046,093.78	5,457,270.06	10,129,468.46	2,062.97	44,658,995.36	
Transfer of Funds	—	31,868,619.51	14,318,291.95	33,760,323.78	11,480.00	79,958,715.24	79,958,715.24
Outstanding Obligations	23,285,237.03	50,879.62	—	479,809.18	161,516.70	23,977,442.53	23,977,442.53
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N . Las Vegas</u>	<u>Boulder City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$327,254,653.11	\$237,761,871.76	\$252,462,380.04	\$230,998,182.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,051,222,452.35	
Disbursements Inception to Date	223,671,421.22	145,742,808.28	195,623,239.04	133,186,368.35	2,596,564.26	700,820,401.15	\$700,820,401.15
De-obligation of Funds	51,068,327.11	6,514,940.49	8,883,049.22	44,054,286.98	148,800.86	110,669,404.66	
Outstanding Obligations	52,514,904.78	85,504,122.99	47,956,091.78	53,757,526.99	—	239,732,646.54	239,732,646.54
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	<u>Water Authority</u>	<u>Lincoln County</u>	<u>White Pine</u>	<u>Washoe County</u>	<u>Carson City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$124,926,920.00	\$23,779,359.00	\$4,996,981.00	\$12,210,407.00	\$721,820.00	\$166,635,487.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	98,266,747.93	18,457,739.98	235,768.66	—	559,640.29	117,519,896.86	\$117,519,896.86
De-obligation of Funds	3,165,335.07	2,367,452.04	—	—	—	5,532,787.11	
Outstanding Obligations	23,494,837.00	2,954,166.98	4,761,212.34	12,210,407.00	162,179.71	43,582,803.03	43,582,803.03
Multispecies Habitat Plans	<u>Clark County</u>						
Original Obligation	\$60,163,549.04					\$60,163,459.04	
Disbursements Inception to Date	40,769,547.26					40,769,547.26	\$40,769,547.26
De-obligation of Funds	16,304,510.18					16,304,510.18	
Outstanding Obligations	3,089,491.60					3,089,491.60	3,089,491.60

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

Expenditures

Lake Tahoe	<u>Agency Projects</u>	<u>Eastern Nevada Projects</u>	<u>Hazardous Fuels Projects</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</u>
Original Obligation	\$46,764,220.75	\$2,609,152.83	\$21,383,866.96	\$70,757,240.54	
Disbursements Inception to Date	29,785,709.50	1,332,482.07	13,147,146.12	44,265,337.69	\$44,265,337.69
De-obligation of Funds	12,588,069.02	210,954.99	80,811.51	12,879,835.52	
Transfer of Funds	208,870,175.96	5,224,238.79	13,488,614.58	227,583,029.33	227,583,029.33
Outstanding Obligations	4,390,442.23	1,065,715.77	8,155,909.33	13,612,067.33	13,612,067.33
Reserves	<u>PPP Reserve</u>				
Original Obligation	\$7,595,468.63			\$7,595,468.63	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,475,388.41			6,475,388.41	\$6,475,388.41
De-obligation of Funds	892,871.89			892,871.89	
Transfer of Funds	13,289,975.86			13,289,975.86	13,289,975.86
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	227,208.33			227,208.33	227,208.33
Earmarked Funds /b/	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$89,315,070.39	\$12,191,710.55	\$73,456,407.31	\$24,038,794.02	\$199,001,982.27
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,275.65	8,907,425.82	—	45,428,491.07
Transfer of Funds	8,256,450.68	5,037,039.00	—	—	13,293,489.68
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	224,859.34		
				224,859.34	224,859.34
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$46,847,830.11	\$4,844,395.90	\$64,324,122.15	\$24,038,794.02	\$140,055,142.18
Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date					\$2,379,510,232.74
BLM OPERATING COSTS					
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$59,242,853.00	\$59,242,853.00
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2011				4,691,997.28	4,691,997.28
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2012				5,934,046.76	5,934,046.76
Transfer of Funds				141,814.00	141,814.00
Operating Costs — Inception to Date				\$70,010,711.04	\$70,010,711.04
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)					\$2,906,468,173.57
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date					\$2,449,520,943.78
Total Available					\$456,947,229.79

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012–concluded**

To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address www.nv.blm.gov/snplma and click on Reports and Statistics.

FY = Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30).

CMA is an abbreviation for Cooperative Management Agreement.

PPP = Pre-Proposal Planning.

/a/ These 5 percent and 10 percent payments are not made until the purchase price is paid in full.

/b/ Earmarked Funds' Balance Available for Task Orders is included in the Total Available.

Source: Prepared by the National Operations Center. For information on the report's content, call (303) 236-9359.

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	<u>Total Funds Collected /a/</u>	<u>Distribution of Funds Collected</u>		<u>Total Distribution Amount</u>
		<u>BLM Fund (96%)</u>	<u>State Fund (4%)</u>	
<u>Sales /b/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	162,325.90	155,832.87	6,493.03	162,325.90
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	2,808.00	2,695.68	112.32	2,808.00
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	13,200.00	12,672.00	528.00	13,200.00
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	1,599,900.00	1,535,904.00	63,996.00	1,599,900.00
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,778,233.90	\$1,707,104.55	\$71,129.35	\$1,778,233.90
<u>Exchanges /c/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

	Total Funds Collected /a/	Distribution of Funds Collected		Total Distribution Amount
		BLM Fund (96%)	State Fund (4%)	
<u>State Total</u> /d/				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	162,325.90	155,832.87	6,493.03	162,325.90
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	2,808.00	2,695.68	112.32	2,808.00
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	13,200.00	12,672.00	528.00	13,200.00
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	1,599,900.00	1,535,904.00	63,996.00	1,599,900.00
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	\$1,778,233.90	\$1,707,104.55	\$71,129.35	\$1,778,233.90

INTEREST ACQUIRED

	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Acquisitions</u> /e/						
Total	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

Note: The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613) was signed by the President on July 25, 2000. The purpose of FLTFA is to provide for the orderly disposition of certain Federal lands, fund the acquisition of inholdings and other lands containing exceptional resources, and make money available to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase privately owned lands lying within the boundary of federally designated areas, as well as other privately owned lands having exceptional scientific, natural, historical, cultural, or recreational resource value. Ninety-six percent (96%) of the proceeds (purchase money or cash equalization payment) received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands is deposited in a separate account in the Treasury of the United States, entitled the “Federal Land Disposal Account.” Four percent (4%) of the proceeds received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands is distributed to any trust funds of the State.

/a/ Total Funds Collected is purchase money that includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the reporting fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same year that the patent is issued. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that cash equalization payments are sometimes collected or made by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.

/b/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of FLTFA.

/c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (case equalization payments) received from these exchanges is subject to Title II of FLTFA. See Table 5-8 series, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

/d/ State Total includes Sales and Exchanges.

/e/ Lands acquired pursuant to Title II of FLTFA. See Table 5-8 series, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2012

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease Is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported	Total
Alabama									
–Leases	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
–Acres	0	4,497	0	0	0	80	0	40	4,617
Colorado									
–Leases	4	9	15	3	3	18	0	0	52
–Acres	4,053	27,165	24,437	1,089	7,805	17,579	0	0	82,128
Kentucky									
–Leases	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
–Acres	0	1,210	0	0	0	0	1,653	1,908	4,771
Montana									
–Leases	2	2	15	2	0	15	0	0	36
–Acres	3,798	3,153	20,018	11,134	0	10,374	0	0	48,477
New Mexico									
–Leases	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	11
–Acres	0	0	8,500	0	0	16,932	0	0	25,432
North Dakota									
–Leases	0	3	6	0	0	5	0	0	14
–Acres	0	6,893	2,240	0	0	1,893	0	0	11,026
Oklahoma									
–Leases	2	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	9
–Acres	2,940	6,300	0	0	5,315	0	2,129	0	16,684

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2012–continued

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced /a/	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease /b/	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU /c/	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation /d/	The Lease Is in Suspension /e/	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined /f/	Not in Compliance /g/	Status Not Reported	Total
Utah									
–Leases	2	51	22	0	0	0	0	0	75
–Acres	1,820	74,271	13,901	0	0	0	0	0	89,992
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	521
Wyoming									
–Leases	10	16	47	2	0	27	0	0	102
–Acres	24,518	45,236	99,716	5,267	0	25,632	0	0	200,369
Total									
–Leases	20	86	107	7	6	77	3	4	310
–Acres	37,129	168,725	168,812	17,490	13,120	73,011	3,782	1,948	484,017

Note: Statistics for issuance and categories of Federal coal leases are shown in Table 3-18.

/a/ A lessee has 10 years from the date of lease issuance to develop the lease by diligently producing commercial quantities of coal. If production during the first 10 years of the lease is insufficient to meet the initial commercial quantity requirement, the lease will terminate at the end of the 10th year of the lease.

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

- /b/ After commercial quantities of coal have been initially produced from a Federal coal lease, the lease must, thereafter, be maintained in continued operation by annually producing at least commercial quantities of coal. The continued operation requirement may be met by actual production of at least commercial quantities of coal from the lease during the year or by cumulative production for the most recent year and the 2 immediately preceding years that is equivalent to or greater than the cumulative annual production of at least the cumulative commercial quantities of coal for the same period.
- /c/ Production from anywhere within a logical mining unit (LMU) may be used to comply with the requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually from an individual Federal coal lease. However, the annual commercial quantities requirement amount will be determined based on the recoverable coal reserves of the LMU rather than on just a singular Federal coal lease. Similar to a singular Federal coal lease, compliance with the annual production of commercial quantities may be based on the production for the current year or production for the current year and the previous 2 years.
- /d/ The continued operation requirement may be suspended by the payment of advance royalty for at least commercial quantities of coal. A lessee may pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation for no more than 20 years during the life of a lease. Advance royalty may be recouped against production royalties on a dollar basis when coal is next produced.
- /e/ The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal may be suspended if the BLM determines that such a suspension is in the interest of conservation of the coal or other resources. The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually may be suspended if mining operations on the lease are interrupted owing to strikes, the elements, or casualties that are attributable to the lessee.
- /f/ The continued operation requirement ends after all recoverable coal has been mined.
- /g/ These leases are not suspended, failed to produce commercial quantities of coal, and failed to pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation.

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The outdoor recreation program of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) aims to sustain healthy land and water resources while promoting appropriate and responsible visitor use of those lands and waters.

The BLM provides recreational opportunities in a variety of settings that typify the vast and diverse landscapes of the Western States, from the tundra in Alaska to the deserts of the Southwest, and from the old-growth forests of the Northwest to the plateaus and plains of the Rocky Mountain States. In addition, in the Eastern States, the BLM provides recreational opportunities in settings such as the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) in Florida. Many BLM areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5—Natural and Cultural Heritage Preservation) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each area.

As a national provider of recreational opportunities, the BLM focuses on its primary niche: providing resource-based recreation and tourism opportunities. Visitors' freedom to pursue unstructured recreational opportunities is promoted, as long as they accept the responsibility to use public lands wisely and to respect other public land users. Responsible use is encouraged by the BLM and its partners through land use ethics programs such as *Tread Lightly!* and *Leave No Trace!*

Recreation sites, information and interpretive sites, trails, staging areas, and similar places are also provided on some BLM public lands to protect resources and to help visitors have quality recreational experiences. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvement. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor accommodations, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in nonfee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration is required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to protect the land, water, and structures so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation program. These field-level data are then aggregated in the BLM's Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from RMIS and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System (CBS). Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by State; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and nonfee areas, including areas leased to private and public providers; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by State and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amount and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically for recreation sites and dispersed areas, and for both fee and nonfee areas.

In addition, special reports have been prepared to analyze the primary and secondary benefits of fish and wildlife on public lands. Primary benefits include both consumptive (hunting and fishing) and nonconsumptive (wildlife viewing) recreational use. These activities produce secondary benefits to local community businesses from equipment sales, services, food, lodging, and transportation, as well as to State wildlife agencies that manage the animal populations. These benefits related to fish and wildlife, based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service studies, are derived for BLM lands from Geographic Information System analysis and are portrayed in Table 4-4.

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ Thousands		Dispersed Areas /c/ Thousands		Recreation Lease Sites /d/ Thousands		Recreation Partnership Sites /e/ Thousands		Total Thousands	
	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/
Alaska	350	223	310	505	0	0	0	0	660	728
Arizona	2,257	9,332	1,193	1,574	2,133	3,532	12	25	5,595	14,463
California	4,665	10,983	4,383	3,830	0	0	244	57	9,292	14,870
Colorado	3,320	2,080	3,346	6,014	0	0	644	115	7,310	8,209
Eastern States	29	6	10	3	0	0	89	14	128	23
Idaho	2,919	1,585	2,934	2,674	0	0	78	27	5,931	4,286
Montana	1,125	1,129	3,283	2,900	0	0	1	<1	4,409	4,029
Nevada	2,647	1,722	3,302	2,901	0	0	40	26	5,989	4,649
New Mexico	1,052	531	1,346	1,405	0	0	<1	7	2,398	1,943
Oregon	3,450	3,251	4,445	8,679	19	25	94	86	8,008	12,041
Utah	3,420	2,190	3,467	3,248	22	8	41	37	6,950	5,483
Wyoming	1,226	848	129	1,058	0	0	45	20	1,400	1,926
Total	26,460	33,880	28,148	34,791	2,174	3,565	1,288	414	58,070	72,650

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreational use but that do not contain developed or “managerially significant” recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ Recreation lease sites are long-term authorizations granted under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA; Sections 302, 303, and 310) to private entities to provide recreation facilities and services to the public. Visitation estimates for recreation leases are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ Recreation partnership sites are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
- /f/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
- /g/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System reports (Fiscal Year 2012).

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	2,681	3.69	410	0.56	24,100	33.17	27,191	37.43
Non-Motorized Travel	624	0.86	149	0.21	7,849	10.80	8,622	11.87
Off-Highway Travel	299	0.41	75	0.10	7,494	10.32	7,868	10.83
Driving for Pleasure	84	0.12	3	0.00	3,039	4.18	3,126	4.30
Viewing Public Land Resources	325	0.45	37	0.05	4,237	5.83	4,599	6.33
Interpretation and Education	113	0.16	225	0.31	1,970	2.71	2,308	3.18
Hunting	33	0.05	19	0.03	6,399	8.81	6,451	8.88
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	305	0.42	346	0.48	3,892	5.36	4,543	6.25

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group
Water-Based Activities								
Boating/ Motorized	366	0.50	42	0.06	1,138	1.57	1,546	2.13
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	122	0.17	190	0.26	2,472	3.40	2,784	3.83
Fishing	423	0.58	17	0.02	1,842	2.54	2,282	3.14
Swimming and Other Water Activities	113	0.16	1	0.00	486	0.67	600	0.83
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	6	0.01	2	0.00	216	0.30	224	0.31
Other Winter Activities	12	0.02	2	0.00	492	0.68	506	0.70
Total	5,506	7.58	1,518	2.09	65,626	90.33	72,650	100.00

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

Note: This table shows participation levels for various activity groupings. Recreation activity type and duration (visitor days) are recorded at fee and nonfee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Visitor days, grouped into Activity Groups (summarized from a list of 99 recreational activities), are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgment of the field staffs. Some totals may not appear correct because of rounding.

/a/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

/b/ Visitor days occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.

/c/ Visitor days occurring on public lands that are subject to authorization under the Special Recreation Permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and other events.

/d/ Visitor days occurring at nonfee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2012).

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport							
Administrative State /a/	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Leases /f/	Federal Interagency Pass /g/	Reported Revenue
Alaska	\$0	\$8,244	\$0	\$100	\$0	\$30	\$313,480
Arizona	0	18,739	13,645	170	16	1,217	1,520,134
California	3,346	11,798	53,917	581	0	881	3,625,066
Colorado	6,025	44,245	1,366	477	0	638	571,538
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	77	61,505
Idaho	1,300	32,683	0	134	0	744	745,530
Montana	0	25,508	0	376	0	574	377,807
Nevada	348,638	6,293	4	359	0	1,666	3,736,313
New Mexico	25,302	36,198	283	146	0	7,849	463,115
Oregon	99,396	76,215	672	273	0	5,094	2,508,433
Utah	0	53,294	8,737	455	0	474	3,012,217
Wyoming	7,158	2,486	0	259	1	800	253,405
Total Permits	491,165	315,703	78,624	3,330	17	20,044	
Permit Revenue /h/	\$2,498,664	\$3,988,231	\$5,269,984	\$4,541,112	\$405,426	\$485,126	\$17,188,543
Other Revenue /i/							\$1,193,194
Total Revenue /j/							\$18,381,737

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Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ The Standard Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some visitor centers or interpretive centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation areas.
- /c/ The Expanded Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, cabin rentals, auto tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, iPods, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided, interpretive auto tour.
- /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
- /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for a period of less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. The permit count includes both issued permits for 2012 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both Active and Issued permits for this reporting year.
- /f/ Recreation concession leases are issued to entities conducting business on public lands to provide recreational opportunities or services associated with permanent facilities. This category also includes the remaining recreation resident leases in the Colorado River Corridor in Arizona and California. The revenues reported in this table consist of only the fees that are directed to recreation deposit accounts; they do not include the land use fees, which are accounted for in Table 3-5, Nonspecific Land Use Authorizations.
- /g/ The Federal Interagency Pass—America the Beautiful—National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at Federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for National Park Service Holograms and the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

- /h/ This value represents the total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s Collections and Billings System (CBS) in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.
- /i/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM’s CBS from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass, late fees, publication sales, Cost Recovery, Interagency Passes, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
- /j/ This value represents total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s CBS as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which was signed into law in Fiscal Year 2005.

Sources: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2012) and the BLM’s CBS Reports (Fiscal Year 2012).

Table 4-4.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AND DOLLARS SPENT ON ANGLERS, HUNTERS, AND WILDLIFE VIEWERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE OF LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2012 /a/

	State /b/	Anglers /c/	Hunters /d/	Wildlife Viewers /e/	Fishing Expenditures /f/	Hunting Expenditures /f/	Wildlife Viewing Expenditures /f/	Percentage of Lands Administered by the BLM /g/
		<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	
197	Alaska	538	125	640	\$652,143	\$433,299	\$2,099,522	19.8
	Arizona	637	269	1,566	770,128	344,514	954,598	16.8
	California	1,674	394	6,733	2,312,473	989,183	3,853,231	15.3
	Colorado	767	259	1,782	661,534	470,132	1,460,726	12.5
	Idaho	447	246	558	429,921	487,099	440,682	21.9
	Montana	267	150	402	346,171	639,844	408,813	8.6
	Nevada	147	43	643	141,034	208,220	695,669	68.0
	New Mexico	278	69	566	426,546	142,049	333,659	17.3
	North Dakota	66	82	147	72,170	149,464	132,786	0.1
	Oregon	638	196	1,440	652,848	243,470	1,731,166	26.2
	South Dakota	268	270	384	206,853	608,760	170,335	0.6
	Utah	414	193	717	460,284	509,124	597,113	43.4
	Washington	938	219	2,168	1,050,323	363,376	3,236,838	1.0
	Wyoming	303	140	518	473,090	294,511	357,261	29.5
	Total	7,382	2,655	18,264	\$8,655,518	\$5,883,045	\$16,472,399	

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AND DOLLARS SPENT ON ANGLERS, HUNTERS, AND WILDLIFE VIEWERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE OF LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2012 –concluded

Note: Estimates of statewide numbers and expenditures are shown. The percent of BLM-managed lands in the state is also shown to allow readers to make extrapolations as they deem prudent.

- /a/ All numbers except the percentage of State lands managed by the BLM were derived from data in the 2011 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, State Overview, issued September 2012 (Preliminary Estimates).
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 50,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older (number in thousands) is for calendar year 2011. Anglers are sportspersons who only fished plus those who fished and hunted. Anglers include not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods, such as fishing with spears.
- /d/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years old and older (number in thousands) is for calendar year 2011. Hunters are sportspersons who only hunted plus those who hunted and fished. Hunters include not only licensed hunters using rifles and shotguns, but also those who have no license and those who engage in hunting with archery equipment, muzzleloaders, other primitive firearms, or pistols or handguns.
- /e/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older (number in thousands) is for calendar year 2011. The 2011 Survey uses a strict definition of wildlife watching. Participants must either take a “special interest” in wildlife around their homes or take a trip for the “primary purpose” of wildlife watching. Secondary wildlife watching, such as incidentally observing wildlife while pleasure driving, is not included.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures (in thousands of dollars) for fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing (2011, population 16 years old and older) are expressed in calendar year 2012 dollars where spending took place in 2011. Calendar year 2012 dollars were calculated by multiplying the expenditure values (2011 dollars) and adjusting that number for inflation using the Consumer Price Index inflation calculator from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2012).
- /g/ Approximate percentages based on *Public Land Statistics*, Tables 1-3 and 1-4. Calculations are based on acreages rounded to the nearest 10,000 acres.

PART 5

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) encompass some of the last, great open spaces in the United States. They contain exceptional geologic formations; comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; national scenic and historic trails; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, culturally, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of this Nation's natural and cultural heritage.

Congress has passed a variety of laws concerning the management and use of these heritage resources, including the Antiquities Act (1906), the Wilderness Act (1964), the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), the National Trails System Act (1968), the Sikes Act (1974), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (2009).

Many of these laws establish procedures for formally recognizing areas that are unique or that contain significant scientific, educational, or recreational values. Some of these designations, including National Conservation Areas and National Monuments, require congressional or Presidential action. Others, such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. During the past 30 years, beginning with the designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have received protective designations through either an act of Congress or a Presidential proclamation.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009 Congress formally established the National Landscape Conservation System with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. This system includes all of the BLM's National Conservation Areas and similar designations, including Wilderness, National Historic and Scenic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Monuments, Wilderness Study Areas, and Conservation Lands of the California Desert. Taken together, there are more than 890 BLM units encompassing more than 31 million acres of public land.

This system is a new model of conservation. Most visitor facilities are located in adjacent communities, providing local economic opportunities and minimizing new development in the special areas. Many traditional public land uses, such as livestock grazing, are permitted in these areas, and adjacent communities and interested public entities are encouraged to participate in the planning process and ongoing management activities.

The following tables provide statistics for the conservation units included in the NLCS:

- 5-1 National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas
- 5-2 National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3a National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3b Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-4 Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-5 Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-6 BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers
- 5-7 National Scenic and Historic Trails

Administrative Natural and Cultural Heritage Designations

On all of America's public lands, the BLM, in addition to assuming the responsibilities previously noted, works to preserve and protect threatened and endangered species; wild free-roaming horses and burros; significant archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites; areas of critical environmental concern; and other outstanding natural areas. Some of those responsibilities are reflected in the following tables.

Tables 5-8a, 5-8b, and 5-8c. Land acquisition through exchange, purchase, easement, or donation pursuant to Sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various acts of Congress is an important component of the BLM's land management strategy. The BLM acquires land and easements in land when it is in the public interest and consistent with publicly approved land use plans. The BLM's land acquisition program is designed to improve management of natural resources by consolidating Federal, State, and private lands; to increase recreational opportunities and preserve open space; to secure key property necessary to protect endangered species and promote biological diversity; and to preserve archaeological and historical resources.

Table 5-9. The BLM, other Federal agencies, and local governments in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine counties as well as portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, use 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 for parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; development and implementation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan for Clark County, Nevada; environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention; Eastern Nevada landscape restoration projects; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Table 5-9 shows acquisitions, accomplishments, and funding levels. For additional information, visit the SNPLMA website at <http://www.blm.gov/snplma>.

Table 5-10. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal land in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. This table illustrates the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired as a metric of the program's success.

Tables 5-12, 5-13a, and 5-13b. The BLM administers the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195), which provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. A major responsibility under the act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range. To do so, it is necessary to remove excess wild horses and burros, which are then offered to the general public through the adoption program. Tables 5-12, 5-13a, and 5-13b portray wild horse and burro populations, removals, and adoptions.

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's largest, most culturally diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the BLM's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. The BLM has inventoried more than 22 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded more than 348,429 properties.

Tables 5-15 and 5-16. The BLM provides special management prescriptions for public lands under a variety of special designations such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, and National Natural Landmarks. Table 5-15 lists the present Areas of Critical Environmental Concern managed by the BLM. Table 5-16 lists numerous types of areas on the public lands having special management designations not already encompassed by the NLCS.

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres /a/	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	16	4,828,240	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	16	3,663,725	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,242	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area /b/	Congressional	1	18	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area /c/	Congressional	1	63	0
Wilderness Areas /d/	Congressional	221	8,700,956	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	545	12,835,035	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	69	1,002,016	2,425 /e/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	13	0	5,078
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,542	0
Total		890 /f/	31,465,932	8,186

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—concluded**

- /a/ The total acres figure includes double-counted acres. The Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis has shown that when double-counted acres are considered (i.e., Wilderness Areas within a National Monument or National Conservation Area), the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) provides for special management prescriptions on approximately 25 million acres of public land.
- /b/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226.
- /c/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226. One hundred and twenty-six (126) total acres are owned by six Federal and non-Federal entities.
- /d/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /e/ The total may appear incorrect, because the number was rounded after addition.
- /f/ The White Mountains National Recreation Area is no longer a part of the NLCS per Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**

Unit Name—State	BLM Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	Total Federal Lands in Unit	State Lands Included in Unit	Private Lands Included in Unit	Total Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Agua-Fria—Arizona	70,900	0	70,900	0	1,444	72,344
Grand Canyon-Parashant—Arizona	808,747	208,453 /a/	1,017,200	23,205	7,920	1,048,325
Ironwood Forest—Arizona	128,398	299 /b/	128,697	54,741	5,181	188,619
Vermilion Cliffs—Arizona	279,568	0	279,568	13,438	683	293,689
Sonoran Desert—Arizona	486,600	0	486,600	3,900	5,900	496,400
California Coastal—California	607	0	607	0	0	607
Carrizo Plain—California	207,237	0	207,237	9,309	30,266	246,812
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains—California	94,055	83,073 /c/	177,128	45,889 /d/	57,054 /e/	280,071
Canyons of the Ancients—Colorado	170,965	0	170,965	0	12,164	183,129
Craters of the Moon—Idaho	274,693	462,832 /f/	737,525	7,950	6,851	752,326
Pompeys Pillar—Montana	51	0	51	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks —Montana	374,976	0	374,976	38,760	81,715	495,451
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks —New Mexico	4,124	0	4,124	521	757	5,402
Prehistoric Trackways—New Mexico	5,255 /g/	0	5,255	0	0	5,255
Cascade-Siskiyou—Oregon	55,930	48 /h/	55,978	0	32,117	88,095
Grand Staircase-Escalante—Utah	1,866,134	0	1,866,134	0	13,977	1,880,111
Total Acres (National Monuments)	4,828,240	754,705	5,582,945	197,713	256,029	6,036,687

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—concluded**

Note: Some figures have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas.

- /a/ National Park Service.
- /b/ Department of Defense.
- /c/ Forest Service (60,073 acres); Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation; 23,000 acres).
- /d/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Fish and Game, and University of California land.
- /e/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.
- /f/ National Park Service.
- /g/ Designated via Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Title 1 – Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- /h/ The Bureau of Reclamation manages 4 acres within this monument unit.

Table 5-3a.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**

Unit Name—State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	Total Federal Lands in Unit	State Lands Included in Unit	Private Lands Included in Unit	Total Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>
Steese—Alaska	1,208,624	0	1,208,624	14,074	40	1,222,738
Gila Box Riparian—Arizona	21,767	0	21,767	0	1,720	23,487
Las Cienegas—Arizona	41,972	0	41,972	5,307	0	47,279
San Pedro Riparian—Arizona	55,495	0	55,495	0	2,505	58,000
King Range—California	56,167	0	56,167	0	6,320	62,487
Dominguez-Escalante—Colorado	212,074	0	212,074	0	8,740	220,814
Gunnison Gorge—Colorado	62,844	552	63,396	0	1,673	65,069
McInnis Canyons—Colorado/Utah	123,750	0	123,750	0	1,236	124,986
Snake River Birds of Prey—Idaho	470,840	18,263 /a/	489,103 /b/	41,355	64,610	595,068
Red Rock Canyon—Nevada	198,065	0	198,065	0	0	198,065
Sloan Canyon—Nevada	48,438	0	48,438	0	81	48,519
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails—Nevada/California	799,165	0	799,165	0	16,320	815,485
El Malpais—New Mexico	231,230		231,230	0	35,765 /c/	266,995
Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave—New Mexico	24,977	0	24,977	0	2,981	27,958
Beaver Dam Wash—Utah	63,478	0	63,478	6,492	2,127	72,097
Red Cliffs—Utah	44,839	0	44,839	13,728	2,657	61,224
Total (National Conservation Areas)	3,663,725	18,815	3,682,540	80,956	146,775	3,910,271

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**Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012–concluded**

Notes: Some figures have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ Military lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA).

/b/ Total does not include 9,572 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA.

/c/ In El Malpais 2,500 acres are identified as “Indian Lands.”

Table 5-3b. OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

Unit Name—State	BLM— Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	Total Federal Lands in Unit	State Lands Included in Unit	Private Lands Included in Unit	Total Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area —Oregon	428,242	0	428,242	0	67,921	496,163
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area—Oregon	95	0	95	0	0	95
Headwaters Forest Reserve —California	7,542	0	7,542	0	0	7,542
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area —California	18	0	18	0	0	18
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area—Florida	63	0	63	0	0	63
Total	435,960	0	435,960	0	67,921	503,881

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas.

The White Mountains National Recreation Area is no longer a part of the National Landscape Conservation System per Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Safford Field Office	19,700
Arrastra Mountain	Kingman Field Office	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Kingman Field Office	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Tucson Field Office	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (2,600 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip Field Office	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip Field Office	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Tucson Field Office	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Safford Field Office	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Yuma Field Office	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Lake Havasu Field Office	14,630
Fishhooks	Safford Field Office	10,500
Gibraltar Mountain	Lake Havasu Field Office	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip Field Office	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Lake Havasu Field Office	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix Field Office	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix Field Office	9,951
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix Field Office	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip Field Office	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip Field Office	14,650
Mount Nutt	Kingman Field Office	28,080
Mount Tipton	Kingman Field Office	31,380
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip Field Office	7,880
Mount Wilson	Kingman Field Office	23,900
Muggins Mountains	Yuma Field Office	7,711
Needle's Eye	Tucson Field Office	8,760

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona—concluded		
New Water Mountains	Yuma Field Office	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Safford Field Office	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip Field Office	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (21,332 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip Field Office	110,732
Peloncillo Mountains	Safford Field Office	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Lake Havasu Field Office	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Safford Field Office	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix Field Office	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix Field Office	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	60,100
Swansea	Lake Havasu Field Office	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix Field Office	34,400
Tres Alamos	Kingman Field Office	8,300
Trigo Mountains	Yuma Field Office	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Kingman Field Office	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Kingman Field Office	38,944
Warm Springs	Kingman Field Office	112,400
White Canyon	Tucson Field Office	5,790
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix Field Office	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)		1,418,438
California		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Beauty Mountain	Palm Springs Field Office	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,190
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389
Cache Creek	Ukiah Field Office	27,296
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Cedar Roughts	Ukiah Field Office	6,287
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,864
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,140
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	99,548
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	39,167
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,843
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,296
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,631
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,189
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	47,158
Dome Land	California Desert District	39,383
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,669
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,536
Granite Mountain	Bishop Field Office	34,159
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,121
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,046
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,419
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Ishi	Ukiah District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	40,960
King Range	Arcata Field Office	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,599
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,034
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,243
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	163,731
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	50,960
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,796
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	30,605
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountain	Barstow Field Office	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—concluded		
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,312
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,777
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,004
Rocks and Islands	Arcata Field Office	11
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
San Geronio	California Desert District	39,233
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,807
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,612
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	187,846
South Fork Eel River	Arcata Field Office	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,209
Ventana Additions	California Desert District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountain	Ridgecrest/Bishop Field Office	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	8,433
Yuki	Arcata Field Office	17,196
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California: (86 areas)		3,834,292
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,200 acres in Utah)	McInnis Canyons NCA	75,580

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Colorado—concluded		
Dominguez Canyon	Dominguez–Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Uncompahgre Field Office	47,980
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre Field Office	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado: (5 areas) /a/		211,014
Idaho		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District Office	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbridge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District Offices	89,820
Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d’Alene District	802
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District Office	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District Office	43,391
Owyhee River	Boise District Office	267,137
Pole Creek	Boise District Office	12,529
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho: (7 areas)		517,362
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana: (1 area)		6,347
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,530
Becky Peak	Ely Field Office	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely Field Office	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely Field Office	14,095
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely Field Office	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely Field Office	111,066

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—continued		
East Fork High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	52,618
El Dorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,700
Far South Egans	Ely Field Office	36,299
Fortification Range	Ely Field Office	30,539
Goshute Canyon	Ely Field Office	42,544
Government Peak	Ely Field Office	6,313
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,465
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,107
Highland Ridge	Ely Field Office	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,446
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,631
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,867
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,234
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely Field Office	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely Field Office	157,716
Mount Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,142
Mount Grafton	Ely Field Office	78,754
Mount Irish	Ely Field Office	28,274
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	8,708
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,576
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,764
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely Field Office	43,512
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,313
South Egan Range	Ely Field Office	67,214

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	54,536
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	44,244
South Pahroc Range	Ely District Office	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	605
Tunnel Spring	Ely District Office	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,050
Weepah Spring	Ely District Office	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely Field Office	24,249
Worthington Range	Ely Field Office	30,594
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada: (45 areas)		2,055,005
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	41,170
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,183
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	16,030
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico: (5 areas)		169,523
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District Office	1,038
Lower White River	Prineville District Office	1,063
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District Office	29,537
Soda Mountain	Cascade Siskiyou NM	24,112
Spring Basin	Prineville District Office	6,382
Steens Mountain	Burns District Office	170,201
Table Rock	Salem District Office	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District Office	10,160
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon: (8 areas)		247,993

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah		
Bear Trap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City District Office	3,667
Black Ridge	St. George Field Office	13,108
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountain	Salt Lake District Office	99,428
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	10,648
Deep Creek	St. George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St. George Field Office	4,478
Doc's Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (16 areas)		233,842
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District Office	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington: (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (221 designated areas) /b/		8,700,956

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012–concluded**

Note: Some figures have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres. Trinity Alps acres were transferred to the U.S. Forest Service per H.R. 669 Shasta-Trinity National Forest Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer Act.

/a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed as wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.

/b/ Multiple listings are included for those areas located or affected by more than one public law, managed by more than one agency, located in more than one administrative unit, or located in more than one State.

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
Alaska	1	326,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	67	812,566
Colorado	54	548,219
Idaho	44	655,512
Montana	39	449,963
Nevada	63	2,552,457
New Mexico	58	958,751
Oregon	88	2,653,135
Utah	86	3,234,465
Washington	1	5,636
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	545	12,835,035

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012
(Listed in Order of Designation)

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Rio Grande	PL 90-542; 10/02/68 PL 103-242; 05/04/94	New Mexico	49.30	12.00	2.50	63.80	20,416
Rogue	PL 90-542; 10/02/68	Oregon	20.60		26.40	47.00	15,040
Upper Missouri	PL 94-986; 10/12/76	Montana	64.00	26.00	59.00	149.00	89,300
North Fork American	PL 95-625; 11/10/78	California	12.00			12.00	3,840
Beaver Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	111.00			111.00	71,040
Birch Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	126.00			126.00	80,640
Delta	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	20.00	24.00	18.00	62.00	39,680
Fortymile	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	179.00	203.00	10.00	392.00	250,880
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Eel	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012
–continued

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440
Tuolumne	PL 98-425; 09/28/84	California	3.00			3.00	960
Owyhee	PL 98-494; 10/19/84	Oregon	120.00			120.00	38,400
Merced	PL 100-149; 11/02/87 PL 102-432; 10/23/92	California	3.00		9.00	12.00	3,840
Clackamas	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			0.50	0.50	160
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			17.80	17.80	5,696
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		20.00	100.00	120.00	38,400
Donner und Blitzen	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	87.50			87.50	25,120
Grande Ronde	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.00		15.90	24.90	7,968
John Day (Main Stem)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			147.50	147.50	47,200
John Day (South Fork)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			47.00	47.00	15,040

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012
–continued

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
North Fork Crooked	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	11.90	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
North Umpqua	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			8.40	8.40	2,688
Powder	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		11.70		11.70	3,744
Quartzville Creek	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			9.70	9.70	3,104
Salmon	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		4.80	3.20	8.00	2,560
Sandy	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		3.80	8.70	12.50	4,000
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/07/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 09/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	2,780
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 07/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012
–continued

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.30			4.30	1,360
Wildhorse Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
Amargosa	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	California	7.90	12.10	6.30	26.30	
Cottonwood Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	California			4.10	4.10	
Battle Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	24.10			24.10	
Bear Trap Canyon	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.10			0.10	
Big Jacks Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	33.40			33.40	
Bruneau River	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	39.00		0.50	39.50	
Cottonwood Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	2.60			2.60	
Deep Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	13.70			13.70	
Deep Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	5.00			5.00	

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012
–continued

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Dickshooter Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	9.50			9.50	
Duncan Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	0.90			0.90	
Fish Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Oregon			0.10	0.10	
Goose Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.40			0.40	
Jarbidge Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	28.20			28.20	
Kolob Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	3.10			3.10	
LaVerkin Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	7.60			7.60	
Little Jacks Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	12.40			12.40	
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah		0.10		0.10	
North Fork Owyhee	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	15.00		4.00	19.00	
North Fork Virginia River	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.50			0.50	
Oak Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	1.00			1.00	

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012
–concluded**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Owyhee	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	65.60			65.60	
Red Canyon	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	4.90			4.90	
Sheep Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	25.80			25.80	
Shunes Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	.80			0.80	
Smith Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	1.30			1.30	
South Fork Owyhee	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	31.00		0.40	31.40	
South Fork Clackamas	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Oregon		0.60		0.60	
West Fork Bruneau	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	0.40			0.40	
Wickahoney Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	1.60			1.60	
Willis Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.30			0.30	
Total BLM-Administered Rivers (69)			1,525.10	354.20	545.60	2,424.90	1,002,016

Note: There are minor mileage and acreage changes from year to year resulting from improved measurement and mapping techniques, or arising from final or updated comprehensive or resource management plans. In addition, private and State lands are excluded within designated river corridors or areas when making mileage and acreage calculations.

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012 /a/**

National Trail Name	Date Authorized	State(s)	Total BLM Miles
SCENIC TRAILS			
Pacific Crest	Oct. 2, 1968	California, Oregon	233
Continental Divide	Nov. 10, 1978	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Potomac Heritage	Mar. 28, 1983	Maryland, Virginia	3
Arizona	Mar. 30, 2009	Arizona	46
Pacific Northwest	Mar. 30, 2009	Washington	12
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)			683
HISTORIC TRAILS			
Oregon	Nov. 10, 1978	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	Nov. 10, 1978	Wyoming	498
Lewis and Clark	Nov. 10, 1978	Idaho, Montana	369
Iditarod /b//c/	Nov. 10, 1978	Alaska	149
Nez Perce	Oct. 6, 1986	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Juan Bautista de Anza	Aug. 15, 1990	Arizona, California	103
California	Aug. 3, 1992	California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	1,493
Pony Express	Aug. 3, 1992	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro /b/	Oct. 13, 2000	New Mexico	60
Old Spanish /b/	Dec. 4, 2002	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Captain John Smith Chesapeake	Dec. 19, 2006	Maryland	2
Star Spangled Banner	May 8, 2008	Maryland	2
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	Mar. 30, 2009	Virginia	1
Subtotal—Historic Trails (13)			5,078
Total—Trails (18)			5,761 /d/

**Table 5-7. NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—concluded**

- /a/ This table is based on total field-estimated mileage for the congressionally designated route crossing BLM public lands and/or the best available field data for the actual trail location. The trail mileage accuracy varies by BLM Field Office, depending on the amount of National Trail Inventory completed, and the influence of the unique physical nature of National Historic Trails.
- /b/ The Department of the Interior delegated national trail administration responsibilities to the BLM for the associated trails. These responsibilities are shared with the National Park Service for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.
- /c/ The change in previously reported mileage results from improved data collection methodology.
- /d/ The total BLM mileage number is based on the congressionally designated route.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange				
State	Number of Patents or Deeds Issued	Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM /a/
<u>FLPMA /b/</u>				
Colorado	1	80	\$400,000	\$0
Wyoming	1	894	740,000	123,789
Total	2	974	\$1,140,000	\$123,789
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA /c/</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
Utah	1	3	0	0
Total	1	3	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</u>				
Montana	1	2,557	5,573,000	37,000
Total	1	2,557	\$5,573,000	\$37,000
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA (Minerals Only) /c/</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	4	3,534	\$6,713,000	\$160,789

Note: Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management patented or deeded out pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various acts of Congress. Public lands are patented by the United States, whereas acquired lands are deeded.

/a/ Cash payments received by the United States are to equalize the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) received from these exchanges is *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

/c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) is subject to Title II of FLTFA.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange

State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM /a/
<u>FLPMA /b/</u>				
Colorado	1	219	\$401,200	\$1,200
Wyoming	1	684	616,000	0
Total	2	903	\$1,017,200	\$1,200
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA /c/</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</u>				
Montana	1	3,351	\$5,536,000	\$0
Total	1	3,351	\$5,536,000	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA (Minerals Only) /c/</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	3	4,254	\$6,553,200	\$1,200

Note: Lands acquired by the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various acts of Congress.

/a/ Cash payments made by the United States are to equalize the value of the Federal lands and the non-Federal lands involved in the exchange.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) received from these exchanges is ***not*** subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) is subject to Title II of FLTFA.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012**

State	Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation					
	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase</u>						
LWCF /a/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	1	1,824,000	1,920	0	0	0
California /b/	12	5,503,500	4,070	0	0	0
Colorado	1	364,000	182	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	2,415,000	981	1	330,000	160
Montana	3	1,425,000	1,827	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon /c/	4	3,632,500	3,043	1	66,500	149
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming /d/	2	3,405,000	428	0	0	0
Total	26	\$18,569,000	12,451	2	\$396,500	309
<u>Non LWCF /e/</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	9	834,480	2,000	1	0	0.3
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	182,700	20	2	0	28
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	1	1,000	0.43
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	616,000	684	0	0	0
Total	11	\$1,633,180	2,704	4	\$1,000	28.73

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation—concluded						
State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase—continued</u>						
SNPLMA /f/ Nevada	4	\$5,270,000	189	0	\$0	0
Total	4	\$5,270,000	189	0	\$0	0
FLTFA /g/	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total Purchases	41	\$25,472,180	15,344	6	\$397,500	337.73
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Donation</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	1	755,000	910
California	8	2,583,800	3,212	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	1	10,000	120
Montana	1	197,000	197	1	3,750	1
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	\$2,780,800	3,409	3	\$768,750	1,031
Grand Total	50	\$28,252,980	18,753	9	\$1,166,250	1,368.73

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Includes a \$838,000 grant from Bureau of Reclamation, a \$2,000,000 grant from California Coastal Commission and \$10,000 of donated value.
- /c/ Includes \$205,000 in funding contributed from a legislated land exchange.
- /d/ Includes a \$255,000 partial donation.
- /e/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and Western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /f/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /g/ Funding from Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2012**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Projects Completed in FY 2012 /b/	New Projects Approved in FY 2012 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2012
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	19	6	\$1,966,278
Capital Improvements	26	3	1,395,560
Conservation Initiatives /d/	29	2	858,274
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	2	1	322,800
Hazardous Fuels and Fire Prevention	3	6	1,688,650
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	1	2	661,690
Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan	22	0	0
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects /e/	27	0	0
Total	129	20	\$6,893,252
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			1,000,000
Grand Total Approved			\$7,893,252

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a Special Account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales is deposited. Of the remaining 15 percent, 5 percent goes to the State of Nevada general education program, and 10 percent goes to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission infrastructure. The Special Account is not allocated as part of the Federal budget process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended.

Special Account revenue finances public projects in several categories described in footnote /a/.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2012—concluded**

- /a/ Allowable expenditures under the SNPLMA Special Account include the following:
- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
 - Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Great Basin National Park, and other areas administered by the BLM and the Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine counties and the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area.
 - Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine counties and in portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
 - Conservation initiatives on Federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine counties, and portions of Carson City, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
 - Development and implementation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
 - Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.
 - Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin, and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range and the Spring Mountain Range.
 - Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Projects including, but not limited to: fire management, fuels, forest, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds on Federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.
 - Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the act and to clear debris from and protect land within the disposal boundary and land reserved for affordable housing.
- /b/ All projects completed in Fiscal Year 2012 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 3–11. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects.
- /c/ The Secretary approved funding for Round 13 on September 24, 2012.
- /d/ Owing to the interagency nature of the majority of Conservation Initiatives, 54 separate “subprojects” were set up with the eligible Federal agencies to complete these 29 projects.
- /e/ Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects were funded in Rounds 5 through 12, during which time the \$300 million authorized to be appropriated for projects at Lake Tahoe over 10 years was approved by the Secretary and allocated for that purpose. Therefore, no additional funds are being allocated to Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Land Disposal (1999–2012) /a/

	1999–2011		1999–2012	
	Total	Average/Year	2012	Total
Acres Disposed	39,738.83 /b/	3,311.57	4.38	39,743.21
Number of Parcels Disposed	608 /c/	50.67	2	610
Gross Disposal Revenue	\$3,026,176,878 /d/	\$252,181,407	\$7,766,644	\$3,033,943,522

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2012)

	1999–2011	2012	Total
Acres Acquired	69,113.63 /e/	192.43 /f/	69,306.06

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, in the Las Vegas Valley within a disposal boundary established by Congress. Revenues from SNPLMA are used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, with a priority for lands in Clark County, and for other purposes established by the legislation. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the SNPLMA Special Account.

/a/ Land Disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive), direct sales, patented Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) lands, affordable housing sales, and exchanges.

The Santini-Burton boundary and the CMA boundary (land conveyed to Clark County through the SNPLMA legislation) are both wholly within the SNPLMA Disposal Boundary. When Santini-Burton parcels outside the CMA boundary but within the SNPLMA Disposal Boundary are sold, the acres are included in total acres disposed, but no revenue from sale of those Santini-Burton parcels goes to the SNPLMA Special Account.

/b/ Includes the acres disposed through conveyance to Clark County for the CMA.

/c/ Includes the number of parcels conveyed to Clark County for the CMA.

/d/ The disposal revenue figures now include all revenue, including that from R&PP leases and leases held by Clark County on CMA lands. Mineral sales are not included in the land disposal revenue.

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2012
–concluded**

- /e/ The acres acquired through Fiscal Year 2011 have been adjusted from 69,120 (previously reported) to 69,113.63 to reflect a correction that reduced a Fiscal Year 2007 acquisition by 7 acres and the inclusion of .63 acres not reported owing to rounding.
- /f/ “Acres Acquired” reflects total acres of environmentally sensitive land acquired using SNPLMA funds by all SNPLMA- eligible Federal land management agencies.

Table 5-11. RESERVED

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Table 5-12. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 2012

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	502	3,194	3,696
California	1,965	939	2,904
Colorado	967	0	967
Idaho	640	0	640
Montana	170	0	170
Nevada	18,425	1,456	19,881
New Mexico	108	0	108
Oregon	2,093	35	2,128
Utah	3,040	217	3,257
Wyoming	3,543	0	3,543
Total	31,453	5,841	37,294

Table 5-13a. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State /a/	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971–FY 2011 /b/			FY 2012		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	3,717	3,120	6,837	75	28	103
California /a/	19,056	6,855	25,911	183	74	257
Colorado	7,377	877	8,254	169	9	178
Eastern States /a/	62,081	15,154	77,235	615	128	743
Idaho	4,428	324	4,752	31	10	41
Montana /a/	10,031	1,323	11,354	54	0	54
Nevada	4,367	318	4,685	68	15	83
New Mexico /a/	23,199	4,242	27,441	472	51	523
Oregon /a/	14,256	1,333	15,589	264	0	264
Utah	6,339	564	6,903	98	14	112
Wyoming /a/	16,929	1,167	18,096	111	5	116
National Program Office /a/	21,791	1,344	23,135	92	17	109
Total	193,571	36,621	230,192	2,232	351	2,583

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Before 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic state, including the District of Columbia. Since 1996, adoptions were reported by the BLM Administrative State. Beginning in 1999, adoptions conducted in the national centers, Elm Creek, Nebraska, and Palomino Valley, Nevada, have been reported under the National Program Office. California administers the wild horse and burro program in Hawaii; Eastern States Office administers the program in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River plus the District of Columbia; Montana administers the program in North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico administers the program in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon administers the program in the State of Washington; and Wyoming administers the program in Nebraska.

/b/ Historical adoption numbers have *not* been adjusted downward to account for animals that have been returned or re-adopted by BLM since 2009. Adjustments that have been made from 2009 to 2012 will be reapportioned in the 2013 statistics.

Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971–FY 2011			FY 2012		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	199	9,965	10,164	0	505	505
California	15,523	9,297	24,820	1,226	263	1,489
Colorado	4,171	0	4,171	30	0	30
Idaho	3,137	0	3,137	0	0	0
Montana	375	0	375	44	0	44
Nevada	120,596	7,489	128,085	3,746	245	3,991
New Mexico	497	11	508	121	0	121
Oregon	15,942	11	15,953	433	0	433
Utah	11,729	309	12,038	130	0	130
Wyoming	33,465	3	33,468	1,512	0	1,512
Total	205,634	27,085	232,719	7,242	1,013	8,255

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical Forest Service territory removal numbers are incorporated in Administrative State totals.

/b/ Removal numbers for Fiscal Year 2012 include 148 animals removed from Forest Service territories; 72 in Arizona; 2 in Montana; 22 in Nevada; 23 in New Mexico; 28 in Oregon; and 1 in Utah.

**Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	15,007	140	12
Arizona	18,910	252	68
California	70,497	2,099	85
Colorado	27,923	1,068	78
Eastern States	181	0	0
Idaho	144,914	592	34
Montana	48,310	412	42
Nevada	166,541	2,310	134
New Mexico	72,617	850	101
Oregon	38,461	643	49
Utah	79,984	1,798	84
Wyoming	114,277	945	75
Total for Fiscal Year 2012	797,622	11,109	762
TOTAL TO DATE	22,554,778	348,429	

/a/ Does not include collecting of paleontological resources. Permits are generally issued for 1- to 3-year periods, so total to date is not shown.

**Table 5-15. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS OF
CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs)
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	52	8,682,156
Arizona	58	774,124
California	185	5,320,721
Colorado	71	517,785
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	102	591,671
Montana	54	380,795
Nevada	51	1,459,704
New Mexico	153	1,023,241
Oregon	181	810,738
–Washington	15	19,378
Utah	59	764,782
Wyoming	42	571,626
Total	1,024	20,916,775

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	199	29,082,217	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	1,024	20,916,775	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	46	419,958	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	192	502,748	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	34		491.1
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	54		2,906 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /b/	
Significant Caves /c/	Administrative	741		

/a/ The mileage includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 17 byways, totaling 2,492 miles on public lands, that have been recognized by State or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM's byway program.

/b/ The acreage for Globally Important Bird Areas is also contained within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area and the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area. The total shown does not include 15 BLM-owned Important Bird Areas with unreported acreage.

/c/ Significant Caves are specially managed areas that the BLM started reporting in Fiscal Year 2008.

Source: Information concerning Significant Caves comes from the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS).

PART 6

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

The stewardship role of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which includes preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, also extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The BLM is responsible for reducing health and safety risks to employees and the public; maintaining facilities and infrastructure; and protecting public lands from illegal dumping of wastes, theft and destruction of Federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and the acres burned during the Fiscal Year 2012 fire season on lands protected by the BLM or lands protected under cooperative agreements between the BLM and local fire agencies.

Nationally, on all lands, 2012 saw the third highest number of acres burned since 1960. Only 2006 (when 9.9 million acres burned) and 2007 (when 9,328,045 acres burned) surpassed the 9,326,238 acres burned in 2012. On BLM and adjacent lands, both the number of fires and acres burned were up in 2012, with more than a four-fold jump in the BLM acres burned. Just in the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, 2,565 BLM fires burned 2.55 million acres, up from 2,155 fires and a mere 577,612 acres in Fiscal Year 2011.

Table 6.1 reflects data through the fiscal year; however, by the end of calendar year 2012 (owing to late season fires) 3.3 million acres had burned on BLM land, more than a third of the national total. A majority of the BLM activity during the year occurred in Oregon (1.1 million acres), Idaho (620,717 acres), Nevada (506,913 acres), and California (466,346 acres). Of particular concern is that by the end of the calendar year, approximately 2.7 million acres of critical sage-grouse habitat had been burned. Ongoing drought and extended periods of extremely hot and dry weather contributed to the high level of fire activity during the year.

Table 6-2 identifies the major type of capital improvements that support the management, use, and enjoyment of the public lands for commercial, recreational, and other purposes. The trend has been for the BLM's inventory of fixed capital assets (buildings, roads, recreation sites, etc.) to increase over time. However, as the BLM implements its new Asset Management Plan (AMP), which was developed in 2006, it will begin compiling a list of real property assets that are candidates for disposition. Any asset that is no longer critical to the mission, or that is in such poor condition that it is no longer cost-effective to maintain, will be identified for possible disposal. The AMP provides the framework for the BLM to streamline its portfolio of assets and optimize the maintenance of those assets that contribute most significantly to the BLM's mission and strategic goals.

Table 6-3 summarizes the releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous waste sites on public lands result from commercial uses. Landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites account for almost half of these commercial activities. The other 40 percent have been caused by illegal activities, such as midnight dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, and illicit drug production.

In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands have resulted from illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes; pesticides; paints; batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug lab wastes. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substance releases came from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents. The number of drug labs has essentially leveled off and even decreased owing to enforcement actions taken by both State and Federal law enforcement agencies. However, highly toxic and explosive drug lab wastes continue to be found far afield of the more expected urban locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem until the last few years.

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012**Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type****Force Account Protection**

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Noncommercial Forest /b/		Nonforest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM Fires	Non-BLM Fires	Lightning Fires	Human Fires	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres
Alaska	32	0	32	0	0	0	51,368	0	220	0	51,588	0
Arizona	131	26	83	74	2,100	0	5,622	3	59,200	2,321	66,922	2,324
California	97	140	45	192	1	613	197	277	305,587	65,573	305,785	66,463
Colorado	365	29	332	62	283	5,450	16,223	4,023	13,621	1,811	30,127	11,284
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	215	75	116	174	22	109	25,942	2,728	543,918	108,966	569,882	111,803
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	88	79	136	31	4	42,687	30,529	422,479	4,127	112,932	34,660	578,098
Nevada	480	126	381	225	0	0	395,516	30,432	92,231	140,453	487,747	170,885
New Mexico	104	20	61	63	0	0	49	373	1,197	258	1,246	631
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	108	310	113	305	298	10,200	151,307	27,913	603,973	22,258	755,578	60,371
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	438	105	391	152	3	6,070	41,174	213,991	106,855	32,689	148,032	252,750
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	162	114	142	134	1,763	1,707	13,639	111,675	6,783	34,884	22,185	148,266
Total	2,220	1,024	1,832	1,412	4,474	66,836	731,566	813,894	1,737,712	522,145	2,473,752	1,402,875

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued**Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type****Contract Protection**

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Noncommercial Forest /b/		Nonforest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	2	109	70	41	0	1	11,481	200,962	0	4,172	11,481	205,135
Arizona	1	9	1	9	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	8
California	56	28	15	69	0	0	4,329	651	9,262	46,586	13,591	47,237
Colorado	19	86	69	36	0	17	957	88,896	0	233	957	89,146
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	72	67	18	121	3	1	567	3,712	6,103	22,435	6,673	26,148
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	56	80	100	36	6,190	9,050	504	50,495	595	19,489	7,289	79,034
Nevada	9	94	48	55	0	206	3,992	10,646	31	177	4,023	11,029
New Mexico	17	39	26	30	0	0	3	2	55	531	58	533
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	32	32	25	39	39	26	13	1,202	7,197	8,336	7,249	9,564
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	72	189	185	76	0	2,182	1,064	5,320	4,452	19,096	5,516	26,598
Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	9	66	36	39	8	142	42	152,019	17,933	1,709	17,983	153,870
Total	345	800	594	551	6,240	11,625	22,956	513,909	45,628	122,768	74,824	648,302
Grand Total	2,565	1,824	2,426	1,963	10,714	78,461	754,522	1,327,803	1,783,340	644,913	2,548,576	2,051,177

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

Note: Non-BLM land includes other Federal lands, as well as State, privately owned, and other non-Federal lands.

/a/ Land producing, or capable of producing, wood products such as sawtimber, posts, poles, etc., and not withdrawn from timber use.

/b/ Land not capable of yielding wood products, or commercial forestland withdrawn from timber use.

/c/ Land that has never supported forests or that has been developed for nonforest use.

Source: The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS).

Table 6-2.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF NOVEMBER 13, 2012

250

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	516	52	106	28	1,246	16
Arizona	338	95	279	1,591	726	3 /a/
California	678	71	381	4,618	2,234	194
Colorado	344	53	369	4,043	1,161	23
Eastern States	18	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	421	39	277	8,248	3,796	48
Montana	367	44	258	3,524	322	32 /b// a/
National Interagency Fire Center	32	2 /b/	0	0	0	0
Nevada	335	70	114	9,928	800 /c/	10
New Mexico	215	17 /c/	87	4,904	315	0
Eastern Oregon	428	62	271	9,146	789	27
Western Oregon	637	67	193	14,508	577	413
Utah	604	57	397	7,671	2,380	19 /a//c/
Wyoming	149	30	82	3,910	42	36
Total	5,082	662	2,815	72,119	14,388	821

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF NOVEMBER 13, 2012—concluded

- /a/ Correction of data to previously unreported inventory.
- /b/ Construction or acquisition of new inventory.
- /c/ Addition to system of previously unreported inventory.

Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2012 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2012 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	137	98	8	24	4
Arizona	711	692	39	16	0
California /h/	1,341	902	1	123	0
Colorado	258	151	25	145	16
Eastern States	2	1	1	3	1
Idaho	528	552	153	26	0
Montana	110	62	3	3	0
Nevada	691	578	90	45	2
New Mexico	182	183	3	5	1
Oregon	457	453	4	26	0
Utah	581	288	38	24	1
Washington	28	25	0	0	0
Wyoming	296	236	0	5	0
Total	5,322	4,221	365	445	25

Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2012.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during Fiscal Year 2012 only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, commonly known as the Superfund.
- /d/ The No Further Action Planned designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for potentially responsible parties.
- /f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/ Remedial actions are longer-term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California State Law; data for California include oil spills.

GLOSSARY

ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern):

Areas where special management is needed to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas, or to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

Acquired lands:

Lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation, or gift or by exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands. (See Public lands.)

Administrative site:

A reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

Administrative State:

Bureau of Land Management State Office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. See inside back cover for a complete list of State Offices and the respective areas of responsibility for each office.

Allocation of receipts:

Determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or States out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required or specified by law.

ANCSA:

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688).

Animal unit:

A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock that is equivalent to one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or four reindeer, all over 6 months of age.

Application:

A formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

Archaeological and historical site:

A site that contains objects of antiquity or cultural value relating to history or prehistory that warrant special protection.

AUM (Animal Unit Month):

A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of 1 month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of 1 month.

Big game habitat:

Habitat area used by big game animals at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Boating:

Motorized boating includes tour boating, power boating, river running (commercial or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing, kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial), and activity by other nonmotorized boats, such as rowboats.

Bonus:

The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

Cadastral survey:

A survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

Camping:

Includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and backcountry camping.

Candidate species:

Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (See Endangered species and Threatened species.)

Carey acts:

The acts of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 372), and March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 643), which provide for grants of desert lands to States for disposition to bona fide settlers.

CCF:

Hundred cubic feet; 100 units of true volume that measures 1 x 1 x 1 foot or its equivalent. This is the standard unit of measurement for Bureau of Land Management timber sales. It does not include bark or air volume.

Ceded Indian lands:

Public lands to which Indian tribal title was relinquished to the United States by the Indians on condition that part or all of the proceeds from their sale or other disposition would be conveyed into the Treasury and held in trust for the Indians.

Certification:

The act of final approval of a State selection by the Director of the BLM; the document that passes title to the selected lands to the State; or a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of the papers attached to it.

CFR:

Code of Federal Regulations.

Chaining:

Vegetation removal that is accomplished by hooking a large anchor chain between two bulldozers; as the dozers move through the vegetation, the vegetation is knocked to the ground. Chaining kills a large percentage of the vegetation, and is often followed a year or two later by burning or seeding.

Color-of-Title Act:

The act of December 22, 1928 (43 U.S.C. Sec. 1068), as amended. Under the terms and provisions of this act, a patent may be issued for a parcel of not more than 160 acres of public lands in instances where claim to the lands has been based on a written instrument containing defective evidence of title. The parcel must have been possessed in good faith by a claimant, his ancestors, or grantors for more than 20 years.

Color-of-title entry:

A cash entry made by an applicant under the Color-of-Title Act.

Competitive leasing:

Refers to leases issued by the United States where there are known minerals (or other resources such as oil and gas) or where inference of probable resources can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the highest bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction. (See Leasable minerals and Noncompetitive leasing.)

Concession leases:

Long-term authorizations for private parties to possess and use public lands to provide recreation facilities and services for a fixed period; these leases are authorized under 43 CFR 2920 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Recreation concession leases establish the obligations that the Bureau of Land Management and the concessionaire agree to in providing visitor services necessary for full enjoyment of the public lands or related waters.

Contract fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities contracted for by the Bureau of Land Management.

Crossing permit:

An authorization issued for trailing livestock across Federal range for proper and lawful purposes.

Cultural resources:

Remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor that are reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

Desert Land Entry:

An entry of irrigable arid agricultural public lands for the purpose of reclamation, irrigation, and cultivation in part.

Disposition:

A transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands, or resources on or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

Early seral:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between zero and 25 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Early seral describes vegetation that is in "poor" condition.

Eastern States:

Includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

Emergency fire rehabilitation projects:

Any action taken to ameliorate the impacts of a wildfire to the land, including the physical and biological resources. These actions can include exclusion fencing, soil stabilization (such as revegetation), and watershed protection measures. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable off-site damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire.

Endangered species:

Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (See Candidate species and Threatened species.)

Entry:

An application to acquire title to public lands.

Entry, allowed:

An application to acquire title to public lands that has been approved, either as an original entry or as a final entry.

Ephemeral streams:

Stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff events.

Exchange:

A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

Exchange lease (coal):

An exchange of coal resources when it is in the public interest to shift the impact of mineral operations from leased lands, or portions of leased lands, to currently unleased lands to preserve public resource or social values, and to carry out congressional directives authorizing coal lease exchanges.

Federal land:

All classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

Field examination:

An on-the-ground investigation of selected public lands with regard to valuation, land use, application for entry, mineralization, etc.

Fire suppression:

Fire control activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire, starting when the fire is discovered.

Fishable stream:

A stream that currently supports a sport fishery on public lands. These streams are not necessarily accessible to the public.

Fishing:

Includes fishing from the shore and from a boat when the boating is secondary to the fishing activity. Included are warm-water, cold-water, and ice fishing; crabbing; seining; and gigging.

FLPMA:

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743), commonly called the “Organic Act” for the Bureau of Land Management.

Force account fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of the protection forces and facilities supervised and operated by the Bureau of Land Management.

Free-use permit:

A permit to a governmental agency or nonprofit group to use mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, or other resources at no charge.

GDP (gross domestic product):

The total value of all goods and services produced within an economy during a specified period.

Globally Important Bird Areas (IBA):

A network of sites and areas in North America identified and protected to maintain naturally occurring bird populations across the ranges of those species. IBAs are important for maintaining critical habitats and ecosystems. This network of areas encompasses lands critical to the conservation of some bird species and may include the best examples of the species' habitat. IBAs help ensure species' survival.

Grazing district:

An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate the management of rangeland resources.

Grazing-fee year:

March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

Grazing lease:

An authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Grazing lease lands:

Lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Grazing Law of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; the Oregon Timber Conservation Act of August 28, 1937; or the Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

Grazing permit:

An authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Habitat disking and chaining:

Involves use of heavy equipment to remove undesirable vegetation such as juniper trees (chaining) and sagebrush (disking). Usually done to induce the growth of more desirable species.

Hardrock minerals:

Locatable minerals that are neither leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor salable mineral materials (common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium.

Herd Management Areas:

Areas established for wild and free-roaming horses and burros through the land use planning process. The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 requires that wild, free-roaming horses and burros be considered for management where they were found at the time Congress passed the act. The Bureau of Land Management initially identified 264 areas of use as herd areas.

Homestead entry, original:

An original entry under the homestead laws; the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; or, a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Sections 2289–2291 of the Revised Statutes. (See Stock raising homestead.)

Hunting:

Includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

Indian allotment:

An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use; also, the lands so allocated.

Inholdings:

Privately owned or State-owned lands located within the boundary of lands owned by the United States.

Inland water area:

Includes permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, ponds, and reservoirs having 40 acres or more of the area; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals one-eighth of a statute mile or more in width; deeply indented embayments and sounds, other coastal waters behind or sheltered by headlands, or islands separated by less than 1 nautical mile of water; and islands having less than 40 acres of area.

Lake (or pond):

A natural standing body of water.

Lake improvements:

Consist of many different techniques to improve water temperature, oxygen content, silt load, etc. This may include the planting of ground cover in the lake watershed and the planting of shade trees.

Lake Totatonten Special Management Area:

Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Totatonten Special Management Area—a 37,579-acre parcel of public land in Interior Alaska for the protection of fish, wildlife, and habitat—in its Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333). The area was withdrawn by Public Land Order No. 7372 on December 15, 1998.

Land area:

Includes dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water, such as marshlands, swamps, and river floodplains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than one-eighth of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of water-surface area.

Late seral:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 51 and 75 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Late seral means that the vegetation is in “good” condition.

Leasable minerals:

Oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada.

Lease:

An authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See Competitive leasing and Noncompetitive leasing.)

License:

An authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts on public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

LMU (Logical mining unit):

An area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. An LMU may consist of one or more Federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in an LMU are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of LMUs was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

Locatable minerals:

Whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. (See Hardrock minerals.)

Lode claim:

A mining claim located for “veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 23). Lode claims may extend for 1,500 feet along the strike of the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode.

LU (Land Utilization) project lands:

Privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as “Land Utilization Projects” and were subsequently transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

MBF:

Thousand board feet. A board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised.

Mid seral:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 26 and 50 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Mid seral describes vegetation that is in “fair” condition.

Mill site: A site located on nonmineral land and used for mining or milling purposes (30 U.S.C. 42). Mill sites are limited to 5 acres and may be located either by metes and bounds or by legal subdivision.

Minerals:

Organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; substances that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral materials:

Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mineral permit:

A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

Mineral reservation:

Retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

Mining claim:

A mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. Sec. 22 et seq.). There are four types of mining claims: lode claims, placer claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites. Only tunnel sites may not be patented. A valid lode or placer claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit subject to location under the Mining Law of 1872. A valid mill site is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

Mining claim location:

The staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, mill site, or tunnel site on public land. A valid location is one that is properly located, recorded, and maintained under Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and the mining laws of the State where the claim or site is located.

Multiple use:

A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

National Back Country Byways:

A program developed by the Bureau of Land Management to complement the National Scenic Byway program. Bureau of Land Management's byways show enthusiasts the best the West has to offer—from the breathtaking thunder of waterfalls to geology sculpted by ancient volcanoes, glaciers, and rivers. Back Country Byways vary from narrow, graded roads, passable only during a few months of the year, to two-lane paved highways providing year-round access.

National Conservation Areas:

Areas designated by Congress so that present and future generations of Americans can benefit from the conservation, protection, enhancement, use, and management of these areas by enjoying their natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archaeological, paleontological, historical, educational, or scientific resources and values.

National Historic Trails:

Trails established to identify and protect historic routes. They follow as closely as possible the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance.

National Monument:

An area designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by public proclamation of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906, or by Congress for historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest situated on the public lands. Designation also provides for the management of these features and values.

National Natural Landmarks:

Areas having national significance because they represent one of the best known examples of a natural region's characteristic biotic or geologic features. National Natural Landmarks must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the Continental Shelf and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a National Natural Landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example of the Nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

National Outstanding Natural Areas:

Protected lands designated either by Congress or administratively by an agency to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention.

National Recreation Area:

An area designated by Congress to ensure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

National Recreation Trails:

Trails established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between the National Historic Trails and National Scenic Trails.

National Scenic Trails:

Trails established by an act of Congress that are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National Scenic Trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as land forms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers:

Rivers designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that are classified in one of three categories, depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.

NLCS (National Landscape Conservation System):

An organized system of Bureau of Land Management lands that have received special designation for their scientific, cultural, educational, ecological, and other values. The NLCS, formally established by Title II of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, includes national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness, wilderness study areas, national wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and other units.

Noncompetitive leasing:

Refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See Competitive leasing and Leasable minerals.)

Nonconsumptive trips:

Wildlife-associated recreation that does not involve fishing, hunting, or trapping. Nonharvesting activities, such as feeding, photographing, and observing fish and other wildlife, picnicking, camping, etc., are nonconsumptive wildlife activities.

Nonexclusive sites:

Mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonoperating revenue:

Receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting the normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

Nonuse:

An authorization issued to an applicant for nonuse of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

O&C lands:

Public lands in Western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term "O&C" lands, as often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in Western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to Federal ownership by reconveyance.

Obligations:

Payments, and amounts that the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery) made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

Operator:

An individual, group, association, or corporation authorized to conduct livestock grazing on public lands.

Original survey:

A cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

Paleontology:

A science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

Patent:

A Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the Government.

Permit:

A revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose for as long as 3 years.

Placer claim:

A mining claim located for “all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be as high as 160 acres for an association of eight or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

PLO (Public Land Order):

An order affecting, modifying, or canceling a withdrawal or reservation that has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to powers of the President delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, or by Executive Order 9337 of April 24, 1943.

Plugged and abandoned:

Refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and that did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. (Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.)

Potential natural community:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 76 and 100 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Potential natural community describes vegetation that is in “excellent” condition.

Prescribed burning:

See Prescribed fire projects.

Prescribed fire projects:

Includes the Bureau of Land Management’s efforts to use fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore ecosystems, rangelands, and forest lands, and to reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels that may threaten healthy lands and public safety.

Private leases (acquired):

Refers to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal Government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal Government acquisition, for which a Bureau of Land Management serial number is assigned.

Producible and service holes:

Wells with one or more producible oil or gas service completions.

Producible completions (oil and gas):

Separate completions existing on producible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or, separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

Producible leases:

Leases that have at least one producible well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producible leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and that have no producible wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

Protraction diagram:

A diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based on computed values for the corner positions.

Public auction:

A sale of land through competitive—usually oral—bidding.

Public domain lands:

Original public domain lands that have never left Federal ownership; lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands; one category of public lands.

Public lands:

Any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Include Public domain lands and Acquired lands. (See definitions.)

Public Land States:

The 30 States that made up the public domain at its greatest extent: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

R&PP (Recreation and Public Purposes Act):

Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), as amended, that provides for the purchase or lease of public lands by (a) Federal, State, or local governmental units for any activity that serves the interest of the general public consistent with public policy, or (b) nonprofit organizations if the lands are to be used for recreation purposes in an established or proposed recreation project area.

Receipts:

All money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

Reclamation homestead entry:

An entry initiated under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 338; 43 U.S.C., Sec. 643 et seq.), that provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle on and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

Recreation concession lease:

A lease that is a long-term authorization for private parties to possess and use public land to provide recreation facilities and services for a fixed period. These leases are authorized under 43 CFR 2920 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Recreation concession leases establish the obligations that the Bureau of Land Management and the concessionaire agree to in providing visitor services necessary for full enjoyment of the public lands or related waters.

Recreation visit:

A visit to Bureau of Land Management lands and waters by an individual for the purpose of engaging in any activities except those that are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or a full day.

Reforestation:

The reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

Rental:

The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

Research Natural Areas:

Special management areas designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. They are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

Reserved lands:

Federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See Revocation and Withdrawal.)

Reservoir:

A human-made, standing body of water whose water levels may be controlled.

Resurvey:

A cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

Revocation:

Generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands.

Right-of-way:

A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

Riparian areas:

Lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent on free water in the soil. Riparian areas may constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States, but they are among the most productive and valuable of all lands.

Salable minerals:

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition).

Sale of materials:

A competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Santini-Burton Act:

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381) that provides for the orderly disposition of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Sawtimber:

Logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

Section 3:

Lands administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing permit.)

Section 15:

Lands administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing lease.)

Service completion or hole:

Separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, such as water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or nonmotorized travel):

Includes sightseeing (the viewing of scenery; natural, historic, and archaeological sites; landscapes; or other features), picnicking, nature study and photography, mountain climbing and caving, gathering and collecting activities (mushrooms, rocks, and flowers), interpretation (guided and unguided touring, talks, and programs), and other environmental education events.

Small game habitat:

Habitat area used by small game animals (including upland game species) at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Small tract lease:

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938.

SNPLMA (Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act):

Act approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263) that provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales or exchanges in the Las Vegas Valley is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to State and local governments. Revenue in the special account can be used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; capital improvements; development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County; and development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County.

Spawning bed development:

Consists of efforts made to improve spawning conditions for fish. May include addition of appropriate natural materials, cleaning of gravels, creation of shelter, etc.

Special land use permit:

A permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

Special recreation permit:

A permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 CFR Subpart 8372, and 36 CFR Part 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

Special surveys:

Cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade and manufacturing site surveys; and also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled on or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

State Office:

The first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more States.

Stock raising homestead:

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and for raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stock raising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Streambank stabilization:

Accomplished for severe cases of erosion that are not natural, to include efforts to reduce streambank movement by adding materials to deflect water, planting vegetation, etc.

Stream with fishery potential:

A stream that does not currently support a sport fishery but that could be changed into a fishable stream with management (e.g., stocking, removal of barriers).

Sustained yield:

The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

Threatened species:

Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (See Candidate species and Endangered species.)

Trespass:

An unauthorized use of Federal lands or resources.

Tunnel site:

A site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal and to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:

Enclosures of public lands that are made or maintained by any party, association, or corporation without valid claim.

U.S.C.:

United States Code.

Vacant public land:

Public land that is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose. Such land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

Visitor hour:

A unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes.

Waterfowl habitat:

The total acreage of all wetlands, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs on Bureau of Land Management lands. Uplands used for nesting are not included.

Water sports (other than boating or fishing):

Includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, platter riding, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

Wetland improvements:

Consist of techniques to restore wetlands to their proper functioning condition. Improvements may consist of establishing vegetation, such as willow, to reduce erosion and improve water retention.

Wetlands:

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

Wilderness:

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wild free-roaming horses and burros:

All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

Winter sports:

Include ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross-country), snowboarding, snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing, as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

Withdrawal:

An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See Reserved lands and Revocation.)

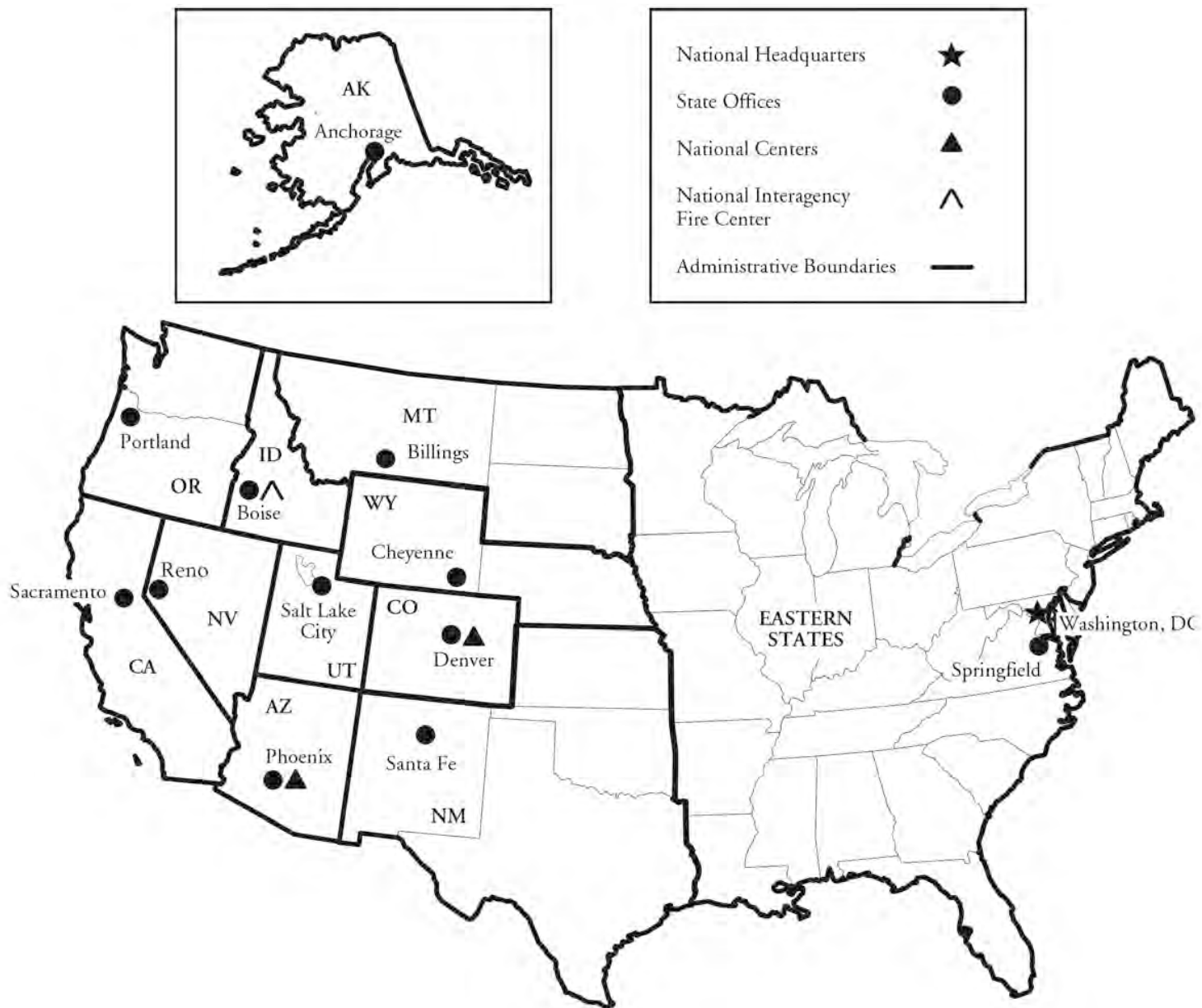
Woodlands:

Forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

WSA (Wilderness Study Area):

An area having the following characteristics: (1) Size—roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size; (2) Naturalness—generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature; and (3) Opportunities—provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directed the Bureau of Land Management to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

BLM State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions



Note: The tables presented in this report provide summary statistics at the geographic State level, in most cases, for all Bureau of Land Management lands. For additional information, contact the Office of External/Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, at the address or telephone number below.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management 20 M Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20003 (202) 452-5125
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Avenue, #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7504 (907) 271-5555
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Avenue Suite 800 Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427 (602) 417-9504
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1623 Sacramento, CA 95825-1886 (916) 978-4610
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7093 (303) 239-3672
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	7450 Boston Blvd. Springfield, VA 22153-3121 (703) 440-1713
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709-1657 (208) 373-4016
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Drive Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5011
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Boulevard P.O. Box 12000 Reno, NV 89520 (775) 861-6586
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail P.O. Box 27115 Santa Fe, NM 87502 (505) 954-2000
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	333 S.W. 1st Avenue P.O. Box 2965 Portland, OR 97208 (503) 808-6027
Utah State Office	Utah	440 W. 200 S., Suite 500 P.O. Box 45155 Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155 (801) 539-4020
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Road P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003-1828 (307) 775-6015
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 South Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705-5354 (208) 387-5458

